

DAILY REPORT

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PRC ACCUSES SUPERPOWERS OF MEDDLING IN CHAD

OW120342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] United Nations, August 16 (XINHUA) -- China's permanent representative Ling Qing today accused the superpowers of meddling in Chad and called for a halt to all outside intervention there.

Speaking at the Security Council of Libya's complaint of what it called U.S. "acts of intimidation and provocation" against Libya this afternoon, Ling Qing said that new tensions in the Chad-Libya region flared up recently because of intensified superpower military activities.

"Meddling by superpowers can only make the situation more complicated and aggravate tension, thereby jeopardizing peace and security of the region and even the world at large," he noted. Ling stressed that "no infringement of or threat against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries there by any outside forces should be permitted."

Speaking at the Security Council this morning, Ling Qing said that China supports the positive efforts of the OAU to bring peace to Chad. China hopes all parties concerned will respond to the appeal of the OAU and that "the two parties to the dispute, in particular, will seek a fair and reasonable settlement within the framework of the OAU through consultation and dialogue on the basis of the principle of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity without superpower interference or sabotage," he stated.

TIAN JIYUN MEETS ASIA-PACIFIC STUDY GROUP

OW161312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun this afternoon met a study group from the Asia and Pacific Regional Agricultural Credit Association. They had a cordial, friendly conversation. Tian briefed the group on the production responsibility system practised in the Chinese countryside.

B.R. Chaudhari, acting secretary-general of the association, said that he and his colleagues were greatly inspired by what they saw in rural areas in Jiangsu Province during their week-long tour. He said he believed that countries in the Asia-Pacific region could shake off poverty and backwardness if they work out correct policies and make unremitting efforts.

The association will expand exchanges and cooperation with the Agricultural Bank of China, he said. Han Lei, president of the Agricultural Bank of China, was present on the occasion.

The Asian and Pacific Regional Agricultural Credit Association was established in 1978, and is jointly funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Banks from 18 countries have joined the association.

The Agricultural Bank of China became a member in March, 1982.

PRC MULLS EARLY APPLICATION FOR IAEA MEMBERSHIP

OW170827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Qi Huaiyuan announced here today that China is considering an early application for membership of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Qi, director of the information department of the Foreign Ministry, told reporters at his weekly press briefing this afternoon that Hans Blix, director-general of IAEA, arrived in Beijing on August 12, 1983 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Blix held discussions with Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on August 13 on matters concerning China's admission into IAEA, he added. The discussions, Qi said, proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and were fruitful. "Both sides expressed satisfaction that some issues had been clarified and mutual understanding enhanced. Both sides have agreed to continue their consultations. The Chinese side is considering an early application for membership of the agency," he announced.

PRC-UN RURAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR CONVENES

OW161337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Shanghai, August 16 (XINHUA correspondent Yuan Jiang) -- An international seminar on integrated rural development opened here today, with delegates from China and other developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America participating.

The seminar is jointly sponsored by the United Nations and China. Reports to be delivered on behalf of the United Nations at the seminar will compare and analyze the integrated rural development of different countries and their experiences. Chinese agricultural officials and economists will give reports on China's rural economy, rural policies and reforms of management systems in the countryside. Delegates from other countries will also speak at the meeting.

Speaking on behalf of the United Nations at the opening ceremony, Bi Jilong, U.N. under-secretary-general, said the importance of integrated rural development "lies in its conscious effort to involve local populations in the often formidable task of improving living standards, promoting social progress and ensuring benefits for all sectors of society."

"This seminar offers an opportunity to explore diverse approaches, modalities and strategies and for the participating countries to learn from each other's experiences," he said. It is appropriate that the seminar is being held in China, a country which "is striving to achieve modernization and social justice in the countryside through the conscious application of an integrated approach to economic and social development. and has recently launched new modernization initiatives," he said.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Yi Gongqi said the meeting would be conducive to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendly cooperation among the developing countries.

The meeting, scheduled to last about a fortnight, will move from Shanghai to Shandong Province and then close in Beijing.

JINGJI RIBAO REPORTS WORLD BANK AID TO PROJECT

OW161315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- A four-year program to reclaim 200,000 hectares of wasteland in China's northernmost Heilongjiang Province is underway, according to ECONOMIC DAILY.

The development project will turn swamp area in the Heilong, Songhua and Wusuli Rivers basins in the eastern part of the province into farmland. The project will be able to produce 375,000 tons of wheat and soybeans a year when completed in 1986, the paper says.

The World Bank has agreed to loan China 80 million U.S. dollars, accounting for 46.3 percent of the total cost and in progress is the bidding for importation of agricultural machinery including heavy-duty tractors, large combine harvesters and seed processing facilities as well as machinery to be used in water control projects and road construction on marshy land.

Heilongjiang Province, one of China's major grain producers, has 8.6 million hectares of cultivated land, ranking high in the country.

QINGHAI TO USE FOREIGN FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT

OW161321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Xining, August 16 (XINHUA correspondent Yang Xinhe) -- The Qinghai Provincial Government has decided to use foreign investment to exploit its abundant natural resources.

Officials said the first batch of some 30 projects involving an investment of about 280 million yuan, will be offered at the Qinghai export commodities fair to be held in Hong Kong between September 1 and 15. They include exploitation of salt lakes and minerals, multi-purpose use of animal by-products, processing of native produce and the retooling of Qinghai's woolen textile and leather industries.

Foreign firms and businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao will be invited to participate in the development program, the officials said. The province will provide more preferential treatment than are offered in China's coastal areas to those who join in the move in a variety of forms such as joint venture and compensation trade, they added.

Located in northwest China, Qinghai Province is rich in water, coal, asbestos, petroleum and mineral resources. It has 24 salt lakes in Qaidam Basin with an estimated 60,000 million tons of salt and other raw materials for chemical industry.

U.S.-PRC JOINT COAL PROJECT TO PROCEED IN SHANXI

OW161333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) — The China National Coal Development Corporation (CNCDC) and the Occidental Petroleum Corporation of the United States have agreed to proceed with the development of an open-cut coal mine at the Pingshuo mining area in North China's Shanxi Province, according to the CNCDC here today.

Occidental's chairman Dr Armand Hammer and his party held negotiations with CNCDC on the Antiaobao mine project last week when they were here to sign two oil contracts with a Chinese corporation.

"In view of the drastic drop in coal prices, CNCDC and Occidental will continue to discuss, within the next 90 days, ways to adjust the economics of the project to meet the objectives of a jointly conducted feasibility study," said a press release signed by the chairmen of both the Chinese and U.S. companies.

"CNCDC and Occidental have also agreed to continue with additional drilling, laboratory analysis of core samples and negotiation of the joint venture contract.

"CNCDC will continue with the design and construction of water supply, power supply, a river diversion, a railroad spur line, highway, communications and other industrial site infrastructure for the project," the release added.

The Chinese side is sincere and takes a positive attitude towards this undertaking, according to CNCDC. Dr Hammer also said that he wanted to continue the project. "I'm optimistic," he said. "The price of coal has dropped substantially. But in the spirit of co-operation and mutual benefit, we will find a way to reach an equitable agreement."

Last week, Mr Stonie Barker and Mr Bruce Cardiff Wilson, chairman and president of Occidental's Island Creek Coal Company, flew to the Pingshuo site and the port of Qinhuangdao to ascertain the progress of the two projects.

RENMIN RIBAO WELCOMES NEW U.S. SUPPORT FOR IMF

HK160729 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 83 p 7

["Economic Jottings" column by Chen Gong: "There is No Choice But To Act in This Way"]

[Text] The House of Representatives in the United States passed a bill on 3 August by a slender majority -- 217 to 211 votes -- which enables the United States to increase its IMF Fund quota by \$8.4 billion in order to help the Third World ease the debt crisis. The U.S. decision is worth a warm welcome.

The Third World's debt crisis has become very serious in recent years. A world financial crisis will probably break out if it is not eased. At that time Western countries, led by the United States, will bear the brunt and sustain heavy losses. Therefore, Western countries and international financial organizations cannot but make great efforts to prevent the crisis from worsening further.

The call put forward by the IMF to increase fund quotas by \$32 billion is also an important move. Being the "leader of world finance," the United States is by no means paying a large share the increase, but its move is an important support to the pressing work of the IMF.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan admitted that the congressional resolution "conforms to the national interests of the United States." In an editorial on 26 July, THE WASHINGTON POST said more frankly: "The United States will take an extremely high risk if it does not support this kind of international cooperation: If a bankruptcy crisis like Mexico experienced in August last year happens again, the United States will have to overcome it with money solely from its own pocket. Will we prefer paying one-fifth of the relief fund or paying the whole amount?"

People know that the total amount of debt owed by the developing countries is around \$700 billion, of which 75 percent is owed to the United States. Furthermore, most of the debtor nations are Latin American countries. Since U.S. finance is threatened by the debt crisis far more than that of other countries, the United States had better pay out of its own pocket, which is the best way out after consideration.

In addition, Regan has advanced another argument. He said: The approval of the bill will help the United States in its internal economic recovery. His argument is not incomprehensible. The United States is the largest export trading country in the world. Its exports to developing countries account for about 40 percent of its product and labor service exports. By supporting international financial organizations overcome the debt crisis, it can help keep developing countries from reducing their import volume and shrinking the Third World market. The United States will gain substantial benefits in expanding its exports, promoting employment, and maintaining economic growth through acting in this way.

DPRK TRADE UNIONISTS HONORED AT BEIJING BANQUET

OW161648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 16 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions held a banquet at the Great Hall of the People this evening to welcome a delegation from the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, led by its president Kim Pong-chu.

Ni Zhifu, president of the host federation, noted that the workers and people of the two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in their struggles. Their friendship, unity and cooperation has grown, and friendly exchanges between their trade unions have been expanded, he said. The Chinese workers firmly support their Korean counterparts in their struggle for the peaceful, independent reunification of their fatherland, Ni said.

Kim Pong-chu said the profound friendship between the workers and people of China and Korea has stood the test of history, and is now developing towards a new height.

Also present at the banquet were Zhang Ruiying, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

The Korean delegation arrived here this morning at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

This afternoon, Ni Zhifu held talks with the delegation. The two sides briefed each other on how their trade union organizations carry out ideological, political, cultural and technical education among industrial workers to raise their political consciousness in building socialism.

DPRK ENVOY VISITS TIANJIN CONSTRUCTION SITE

SK151259 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Yesterday morning, at the invitation of the Tianjin Municipal People's Government, DPRK ambassador to our country Chon Myong-su, his wife, and 36 leading persons such as embassy councillor and functionaries, inspected the construction site for (?making a railroad run) to (?Nankai district).

Guided by the responsible functionaries of the construction unit, the Korean comrades inspected (Daihejing) Reservoir, a floodgate with a fountain, and the 10 km-long (?dike).

Last night, Comrade Li Ruihuan, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee and mayor, met Ambassador Chon Myong-su, his wife, and entourage in a warm and friendly atmosphere and also arranged a banquet for them.

JAPAN GIVES NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONATOR TO PRC

OW170227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0832 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, 15 Aug -- In accordance with a cooperation agreement between China and Japan on polypropylene research, the Japanese International Cooperation Corporation provided a 100-trillion [unit not given] nuclear magnetic resonator for research. A presentation ceremony was held at the chemistry institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences this morning.

The agreement was signed in Beijing in March this year between the Chinese State Scientific and Technological Commission and the Japanese International Cooperation Corporation. Joint research is proceeding smoothly.

WU XIUQUAN RECALLS 1950'S KOREAN PEACE TALKS

HK160756 Beijing JIEFANGJUN WENYI in Chinese No 7, 1 Jul 83 pp 45-47, 83

[Article by Wu Xiuquan: "January in Kaesong"]

[Text] In the summer of 1951 the Korean war gradually settled down to a fixed battle-front along the 38th parallel, and it was very difficult for either side to launch a major offensive against the other. Business-minded U.S. authorities also saw that to achieve their anticipated goal of aggression, "compared with the price (loss of personnel), the value of the kind of victory obtained is also not worth the price." If the advance into the north were continued, it would instead extend the supply and transportation line as well as broaden the battlefront. "Furthermore, Manchuria and Communist China are countries with vast territories, and it is basically impossible to subdue them by relying on U.S. resources and capabilities" (see memoirs of Gen. Ridgway, commander of the U.S. aggression army in Korea). At the same time, a very strong international demand appealed for a cease-fire in Korea. In this situation, both sides decided through diplomatic channels to hold cease-fire negotiations at the city of Kaesong in Korea on 11 July 1951, with the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers on the one side and the so-called "United Nations Army" and Syngman Rhee's puppet army on the other. Those appearing in public to take part in the negotiations on our side included Gen. Nam Il of the Korean People's Army. The Chinese People's Volunteers was represented at the beginning by Comrade Deng Hua, and later by Comrades Bian Zhangwu and Jie Fang. Representing our government in internally controlling and directing the negotiations was Comrade Li Kenong, deputy minister of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs; a large number of comrades, including Qiao Guanhua, were also there to assist in this work. That winter, just as negotiations were getting underway, Comrade Li Kenong had a severe asthma attack. The Central Committee, worried that his health could not hold out, decided to send me to relieve him so that he could return to China for rest and treatment.

At that time I was a deputy minister of foreign affairs. In accordance with the Central Committee decision I left northeast China in November 1951, and together with Comrade Ke Bainian -- director of the American and Australian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry -- and others, headed directly for Korea in two jeeps. At that time the Korean front was in a state of positional warfare. The enemy was taking advantage of its "air superiority" to carry out a so-called "strangulation war" against our army's rear areas and restored to continuous bombing in an attempt to cut our army's transportation and supply lines. At that time U.S. planes were carrying out reconnaissance, bombing, and strafing everywhere all day long. It was basically impossible to move during the day and we could only travel under the cover of night. At that time I saw only the moon in its last quarter hanging like a hook in the sky, and by means of the dim light of the moon we could see an endless stream of Korean armymen and civilians moving to and fro along the road. At many crossroads Korean militiamen and fighters of the People's Volunteers were directing traffic, and a tense and sober wartime atmosphere prevailed. As a seasoned old soldier, I also could not help feeling excited and happy at returning to the long familiar wartime environment.

Just as I was appreciating the night scene of the battle zone, a shot suddenly rang out. This was a warning shot fired by the air defense post. Many trucks immediately charged through the blockade zone and some scattered for cover in the vicinity. I heard only the drone of the approaching enemy planes, and clusters of flares descending on parachutes filled the sky. The light of the flares was very unsteady, and one lit up as another dimmed.

The scenery changed constantly, sometimes clearly illuminated and sometimes obscured, and looked very nice. A curious scene like this could seldom be seen in peacetime, but although it was pleasing to both the eye and the mind, there nevertheless lurked the terror of war.

By sleeping during the day and traveling at night we arrived at Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea. The city was already damaged beyond recognition by the war. We located our embassy in a big hideout in a mountain valley, and Comrade Ni Zhiliang was the ambassador. After receiving us, he accompanied Comrade Ke Bainian and myself in a call on Premier Kim Il-song. Premier Kim was staying in a very well-concealed and secure place in the outskirts of Pyongyang, and we had to pass through ring upon ring of sentry posts to see him. I first met him as long ago as China's liberation war period. When I visited Korea on several occasions between 1947 and 1948, I had also met him as well as several leading Korean comrades including Choe Yong-jin. I was very excited to meet him again in the common righteous war against aggression. At the meeting I explained my mission to him and respectfully asked him for instructions. He told us that the Korean people ardently loved peace, that the party and the government shared the same desire as the people, and also that he hoped for an early end to the war so the people could free themselves from the catastrophe of war. However, the cease-fire could be realized only after reaching a complete identity of conditions acceptable to both sides. He also pointed out that the cease-fire line should be maintained at the 38th Parallel, and the unreasonable demands of the U.S. side could not be accepted. He hoped that the Chinese comrades taking part in the negotiations would closely cooperate with the Korean comrades, make a concerted effort, and jointly defeat the arrogant and unreasonable U.S. aggressors on the battlefield as well as at the conference table. In conclusion, he wished us complete success on our mission.

After a brief stay in Pyongyang to acquaint ourselves with conditions, we headed for the negotiation site in Kaesong in our original cars. The closer we got to the front, the rougher the road became and the heavier the traffic. We still had to travel by night, and as the drivers of many military vehicles were fast and reckless we often trembled with fear. Just as expected, we later had an alarming accident. Our jeep was speeding along the roads with the lights off, when all of a sudden we saw a massive dark object moving toward us. A quick look told us that it was actually a big truck. Just as the two cars were about to collide, our driver quickly swerved the car to the right. I felt only a jolt as the jeep leaped through the air, and all of us were thrown from the car. Before we realized what had happened, we crashed to the ground. The force of the impact was quite fierce, and if we had been thrown against a boulder or a tree trunk -- even if we were not smashed to pieces -- we would have broken our heads or fractured our limbs. But, remarkably, we landed in a ditch. Only when I felt cold and damp all over did I realize that my good topcoat was soaked through with icy, muddy water. We hastily crawled out and stared at each other. Fortunately no one was hurt. We turned around and saw the overturned jeep. When the people in the car ahead discovered we were not behind them, they turned back to look for us and realized that we had an accident. They helped us roll the jeep over. Because the gasoline had spilled as the car overturned, we had to siphon some from the other car. When the driver tested the car, we were overjoyed to find that it had not been damaged and could not help congratulating one another.

We reached Kaesong that night, before daybreak. We met Comrade Li Kenong and the others, and extended our regards to them. When I told Comrade Li Kenong that I would be replacing him so that he could return home for rest and treatment, he said he thought it would be inadvisable to "change command in the middle of a battle."

Although his health was not very good, he was familiar with all aspects of the negotiations and had also discovered the law governing both sides. If there should be a change midway in the talks, everything would have to start all over again and that would not be favorable to the overall situation. Therefore he suggested not changing command under the circumstances as he felt his health would hold out. We also felt that his way of thinking was reasonable, and we admired even more his stubborn spirit of continuing to work in spite of his illness, and reported this to the Central Committee. In answer to our request for instruction the Central Committee agreed with Comrade Li Kenong's suggestion and decided to allow him to continue the negotiation and not to replace him unless his health deteriorated. We had also brought some fruit -- like bananas, which could not be found on the front -- as gifts for them. However, during the cold weather and the long journey, they had spoiled because of the cold and the jolting. When Comrade Li Kenong and the others saw that, they could only laughingly sigh that they did not have "gourmet's luck."

At that time our negotiations delegation in Kaesong was divided into three lines of command at the front, the middle, and the rear. The front, or the first line, consisted of such representatives of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers as Nam Il and Bian Zhangwu, who appeared directly in the negotiations. Several Chinese comrades, including Qiao Guanhua, worked in the middle, or the second line. They were responsible for transmitting and implementing the instructions of the higher level, making concrete proposals for the negotiation work, and drawing up speeches and outlines for the representatives taking part in the negotiation. As the representative of our government, Comrade Li Kenong was in charge at the rear, or the third line. He was in fact the commander in chief of the negotiations delegation on the Chinese side, responsible for internal liaison and consultation with the Korean comrades, and in charge of the policy, general program, and entire process of the negotiations work.

The work of the delegation was tense but orderly. Normally, the comrades of the first line dealt with the opposite side during the day, and each night the comrades of the first and second line would report the condition of the negotiations of that day to such comrades as Li Kenong, and studied the new problems which appeared that day. After Comrade Li Kenong summed up the situation, he immediately cabled home a report and asked for instructions. Premier Zhou Enlai was in direct charge of this work in China. After he received the report and considered the matter, he immediately studied it with such leading comrades of the Central Committee as Mao Zedong, and after making a decision, cabled back that night to Kaesong putting forth new demands and instructions for the next stage of the negotiations. The cable generally arrived at dawn, and after receiving and reading it, Comrade Li Kenong immediately passed it on to the parties concerned, contacted the Korean comrades, and notified the headquarters of the People's Volunteers. Based on the instructions at home and the views of various parties, he again proposed new plans to be concretely put into effect by such comrades of the second line as Qiao Guanmu before handing them to the negotiations comrades of the first line to carry out.

During this period, like the commanders and fighters fiercely battling on the front, each and every comrade of the delegation did not hesitate to give his all for the revolution. Everybody shouldered a considerable amount of work and the hours were also particularly long. Comrade Li Kenong had to use even more energy as he shouldered the heaviest work. I noticed that once when his seizure started, his wheezing was so serious that he could hardly breathe. The room, heated by a Korean-type brick bed, was hot, suffocating, and dry. Every once in a while he had to step outside to breathe in the damp and cold air. He kept on taking pills as he worked, and the sight was enough to make one's heart ache.

Each day he had only a short rest when the attack was extremely serious, and immediately returned to work before he had completely recovered. The other people were worried about him, but he was nevertheless optimistic and happy. In the intervals between work he kept on joking with everybody, and helped everyone maintain a vigorous atmosphere of unity and harmony during the tense work.

For the sake of further observing Comrade Li Kenong's health and also taking advantage of the opportunity to acquaint myself with the conditions of the negotiation, I also decided not to return to China for the time being but to stay on at this place, which had become the focus of world attention. Every day I traveled about observing and investigating the Korean war as well as the conditions of both the enemy's and our sides. Kaesong was situated north of the battlefield, and apart from this circle, everywhere was a battlefield torn by cannon fire. So as to mark the place, on the four sides of Kaesong several huge balloons were put up during the day and beams of searchlights illuminated the sky at night. They could be seen from a far distance, and enemy planes and gunfire were not allowed to harass the place. This was like a small peaceful oasis in the battlefield. In other places conditions were vastly different. Soldiers and civilians all over North Korea spent part of their wartime life in caves. The war destroyed peace and happiness but could not destroy their will. The People's Army and volunteers, using simple light arms and a small amount of heavy weapons, together with the Chinese People's Volunteers jointly beat back the self-styled invincible U.S. Army of aggression, armed to the teeth.

As Kaesong was situated in an area on our side, U.S. personnel taking part in the negotiations had to display a flag of truce before they could enter. Each day we could see some vehicles belonging to personnel of the U.S. Army and Rhee's puppet army entering and leaving Kaesong. Although they were still our enemies on the battlefield and the negotiating table, in our own area we still had to treat them with due respect and be responsible for their safety. At the same time we had to maintain certain precautions and vigilance against them, and keep on exposing their sabotaging activities. Precisely because of their frequent sabotage, the negotiations site was later changed to the demilitarized zone of Panmunjom, and personnel of the U.S. side were no longer allowed to enter Kaesong. During the Kaesong negotiations both sides carried out an endless dispute over trifles. Our principle was: What enemies could not obtain on the battlefield they also should not expect to obtain at the negotiating table. The enemies thought they could use military pressure to back their negotiators, so every move on the front was reflected at the negotiating table. The tense struggle at the negotiating table was closely linked to the fierce fighting on the front. Although Comrade Li Kenong was in poor health he managed to hold up and, just as commanders and fighters on the frontline firmly hold their positions, stubbornly fought and refused to leave the line of battle. After staying there awhile, I noticed that he not only did not show the slightest sign of fatigue but his condition also gradually improved. When I considered the many things to do back home, I returned to the motherland with Comrade Ke Bainian in our own jeep, taking with us the profound impression and excited frame of mind obtained on the front. I never expected that I would have another unforeseen chance encounter on the way back to China.

When our jeep passed through a zone blockaded by enemy planes, we saw the shocking scene of cars destroyed by enemy planes strewn on both sides of the road. We thought of passing this danger zone as quickly as possible, but just then our jeep broke down.

The driver was anxious and worried but he could not make the car move. He checked the engine and dejectedly told us that the flywheel was broken, and the car basically could not move without a new flywheel. But in this place where neither birds nor beasts would stop, where could we find a new flywheel? We heard the sound of enemy planes approaching. Just as we were at the end of our rope, the driver suddenly shouted with joy. He had found a broken jeep of a similar make. The rest of the car was damaged but the flywheel we needed was still intact. This was indeed a case of heaven never sealing off all exits. We hastily helped the driver dismantle the flywheel for installation in our car. The engine started without a problem, as though the part had been made to order. Therefore we quickly continued our journey. Later, people called me a "lucky fellow". All my life I have frequently experienced such strange encounters in which bad luck was turned into good luck. I probably must thank the people as well as the spirit of Marx in heaven for this.

Relying on the strength of the people and armed with Marxist ideology, the Chinese and Korean people finally forced the U.S. aggressors to sign what they called "the first cease-fire agreement without victory" on 27 July 1953, and won the great victory of a cease-fire in Korea. Apart from a handful of people left behind to take part in the military cease-fire commission, the Chinese delegation to the negotiations had successfully fulfilled their work.

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION TO JILIN -- At the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, a delegation of the Changang Provincial branch of the Korean-China Friendship Association of DPRK led by (Chang Chi-ho), chairman of the Changang Provincial branch of the Korean-China Friendship Association and vice chairman of the Changang Provincial People's Committee, arrived in Changchun on 11 August. (Zhao Dongli), president of the Jilin Provincial branch of the China-Korean Friendship Association, and (Zhu Wenyi), deputy director of the Jilin Provincial Foreign Affairs Office, received the delegation at the railroad station. On the evening of 11 August, Deputy Governor (Liu Shulin), received and feted the delegation at the Nanhu Guest House. [Excerpt] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Aug 83 SK]

THAI ARMED FORCES COMMANDER FETED IN BEIJING

OW161740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam is not sincerely seeking a just and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean issue and its regional hegemonist position has not been changed, Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said here this evening.

At a banquet for General Saiyut Koetphon, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of Thailand, Yang Dezhi said that despite its recent repeated tricks, Vietnam has been trying to evade the key action in solving the Kampuchean issue -- a complete and unconditional withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea.

Therefore, he said, the people of China and the Southeast Asian countries are facing a tough task in opposing aggression and defending peace. "I reaffirm here that the Chinese Government and Army will make unremitting efforts together with the Southeast Asia countries and all peace-loving countries for the realization of the United Nations resolutions and the principles of the declaration of the International Conference on the Kampuchean issue, for the just and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean issue and for peace and security in Southeast Asia and the Asia region," he said.

Yang Dezhi said the development of Sino-Thai friendship would benefit not only the two peoples, but also the peace and stability of Asia and the world as a whole. With this development, he said, friendly exchanges between the armies of China and Thailand were increasing each day.

General Saiyut said he hoped that the mutual understanding and amity between the high ranking officers of the Thai and Chinese armies would be further increased. "Our peoples desire that all the nationalities in Southeast Asia be able to live peaceful and happy lives. This is in accordance with the will of the ASEAN countries," he said. The constructive cooperation and support rendered by China to the ASEAN countries was a guarantee for their peaceful coexistence, he added.

Present at the banquet in the Great Hall of the People were Zhang Tingfa, commander of the P.L.A. Air Force; Liu Huaqing, commander of the P.L.A. Navy and Xu Xin, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff. Also present were Ambassador Orachun Tanaphong and Col. C. Chalerm Sripanvong of the Thai Embassy in Beijing.

General Saiyut arrived here this afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of Yang Dezhi. In company of Yang Dezhi, he later reviewed a guard of honor made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

USSR CAM RANH BAY BASE CALLED 'THREAT' TO ASEAN

HK161029 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 83 p 3

["News analysis" by Song Li: "Cam Ranh Bay Today"]

[Text] On 8 August Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs, admitted in Hanoi to some Malaysian reporters that Vietnam has always provided the facilities in Cam Ranh Bay for the Soviet Navy. Vietnam had no alternative but to make this confession.

However, Nguyen Co Thach evaded the question of why Vietnam allowed the Soviet Navy to make use of the facilities in Cam Ranh Bay, and he even rudely forbade the reporters to ask this question. The more he tried to hide the fact, the more it was exposed.

At present, the fact that Cam Ranh Bay has become an important base for the Soviet Union to strive for hegemony in the Asian-Pacific region is already known to all.

Since the Hanoi authorities surrendered Cam Ranh Bay -- which is situated on the central part of the Vietnamese coast -- to the Soviet Union, the Soviet military presence in the Asian-Pacific region has been greatly built up. According to reports, the Soviet Union has built a series of facilities in Cam Ranh Bay, including those used for logistics, communications, radar navigation, radio monitoring, and berths for nuclear submarines. It has even started building missile launching sites there. Usually, a dozen Soviet warships are stationed in Cam Ranh Bay, together with four TU-95 reconnaissance planes, which are capable of flying to a point just 10 miles away from the Philippine coasts to oversee the actions of the U.S. 7th Fleet based at Subic Bay. Moreover, "Backfire bombers of the Soviet Union have also been deployed in Cam Ranh Bay, and their effective range includes Australia, the Indian Ocean, and even the U.S. west coast."

Since the Soviet Navy achieved this midway base between Vladivostok and the Black Sea, its maneuverability between the Pacific Ocean and the Persian Gulf has been greatly enhanced, and it has presented a greater threat to the passage between the two oceans. Fifty percent of the petroleum and 80 percent of strategic materials needed by the West must be transported through the Strait of Malacca, the Strait of Sunda, and the Strait of Lombok. If trouble occurs in the Persian Gulf, the Soviet Union will be able to see its base in Cam Ranh Bay to concentrate more forces to block the straits so as to cut the supply line of the Western world and to intercept the supporting action of the U.S. fleets.

In the past, any one of the 150 warships of the Soviet Pacific Fleet could only stay on the high seas for 40 days after it departed from the bases in the Kamchatka Peninsula or Vladivostok. Now, with the maintenance and fueling facilities in Cam Ranh Bay, a ship can stay in the Indian Ocean for as long as 45 days. Soviet Backfire bombers from bases to the north of Vladivostok could land at the Cam Ranh Bay base after they had bombarded the U.S. Clark Air Force base in the Philippines. The Soviet Union could also transfer 20 backfire bombers to Cam Ranh Bay within 8 hours and "go into operations by taking Cam Ranh Bay as their base."

In recent years the Soviet Union has intensified its expansionist activities in the Asian-Pacific region by using Cam Ranh Bay as a major base. According to reports, in the past year, Soviet warships operating with Cam Ranh Bay as their base have included four submarines, two nuclear submarines (one of them equipped with cruise missiles), one new "Kara" class cruiser, two conventional submarines, one battleship, and a fleet of support ships. One of the two aircraft carriers in operation with the Soviet Navy -- the 37,000-ton "Minsk" -- has also entered Cam Ranh Bay together with its convoy ships. Soviet long-distance reconnaissance planes nicknamed "Bears" have frequently made electronic aerial reconnaissances in Southeast Asia and in northern Australia. Soviet spy ships based in Cam Ranh Bay have often cruised on Southeast Asian seas to collect information about the passage between the two oceans and to gather military intelligence from the ASEAN countries.

Facts have shown that the Soviet military force ushered by Hanoi into Southeast Asia has constituted a serious military threat to the ASEAN countries and has caused unrest in this region.

ITALY'S BERLINGUER CONTINUES 'VACATION' TRIP

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW161331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, had a lively conversation today with Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, who is in China on an unofficial, vacationing tour. At 16:00 hours, Hu Yaobang welcomed Berlinguer and Antonio Rubbi, head of the External Liaison Department of the Italian Communist Party, to the Fujian room of the Great Hall of the People. Clasp[ing] Berlinguer's hand, he said: "Welcome! We have not seen each other for a full 40 months!"

Berlinguer visited China in April 1980 at head of an Italian C.P. delegation and held talks with his Chinese counterpart Hu Yaobang. [A report on this meeting by Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0150 GMT on August 16 deleted this paragraph.]

In their two-hour session today, the two C.P. leaders recalled their previous meeting and briefed each other on their domestic situation.

Hu Yaobang said, "China's economy has developed fairly smoothly over the past three years and is getting better year after year. We now stress economic results rather than speed." In the political sphere, he added, "we'll mainly tackle three things: one is to strengthen the leading bodies at various levels, which is expected to complete next year; the second is to rectify our party, which will take three years; the third is to expand our socialist democracy and improve the legal system so as to bring about better public order."

Berlinguer said that his party "is quite satisfied with the results of the recent elections in Italy. We have maintained our positions in the elections. Our tasks ahead are very arduous, but we'll face them squarely."

Hu responded, "Yours was a hard struggle, but you have achieved quite a lot."

They also enquired about the older leaders of the two parties. Berlinguer asked whether the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is available in foreign language editions. Hu replied that when the foreign language editions are ready, "we'll present some copies to you." "When the works is translated into Italian, we can publish it in our party's press," the Italian party leader responded.

The two C.P. leaders also exchanged views on international issues, especially the situation in Europe.

Before the end of their meeting, Hu Yaobang, Berlinguer, Rubbi, and Song Renqiong, Gao Shi, Ji Peng fei, Gao Liren, Feng Xuan, and other comrades stood in a circle, chatting and laughing. They talked about Hu Yaobang's visit to Romania and Yugoslavia last May, the showing of the T.V. film "Marco Polo" in Italy, and the numerous tourist centers in China and Italy. [The August 16 Chinese report added all above Chinese names other than that of Hu Yaobang.]

Pointing to a map of China, Hu Yaobang explained to the Italian comrades their itinerary in China which will take them to Xian, Nanjing, Shanghai and Yantai. "I hope you'll have a good rest in our country," he said.

Later Hu Yaobang hosted a dinner for Berlinguer, Rubbi and their families, who flew into Beijing late yesterday afternoon.

Arrives in Xian

HK170846 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], who is on a vacationing tour in China at the invitation of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, and his family, as well as Antonio Rubbi, head of the External Liaison Department of the PCI, accompanied by Feng Xuan, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, arrived in Xian from Beijing this morning by special plane. They will pay a visit to this city.

Zhou Yaguang, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee; Mou Lingsheng, member and secretary general of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee; and (Wei Linxing), director of the provincial office in charge of foreign affairs, welcomed them at the airfield.

DANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN KUNMING

OW161752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Kunming, August 1 (XINHUA) -- A Danish Parliament delegation led by Parliament Chairman Svend Jakobsen arrived in Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, today from Beijing. The delegation was accompanied by Wu Heng, member of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee. The Danish parliamentarians visited the Yunnan Institute for Nationalities, which trains cadres among local minority peoples, and were honored at a banquet hosted by the Provincial People's Congress.

Feted At Banquet

HK170633 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Summary] The Standing Committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress gave a banquet in honor of the Danish Parliament delegation led by its chairman, Svend Jakobsen, here yesterday evening. Prior to the banquet, Liu Minghui, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and his wife, (Guo Xuezhen), met Chairman Svend Jakobsen and his wife and entourage. Liu Minghui introduced the situation of Yunnan and the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress to the distinguished guests.

"Chairman Liu Minghui presided over the banquet. He said: Although China is separated from Denmark by a far distance and although their culture and socialist systems differ from each other, there exist traditional feelings of friendship between the two countries. After the founding of New China, Denmark was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with China. Since then, the friendship contacts between the two countries and peoples have been developed constantly. There is a sustained increase in the trade, scientific and technological, and cultural exchanges between the two countries. Like the whole nation, the people of all nationalities in Yunnan highly appreciate the efforts made by the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark on urging the West European countries to strengthen alliances, promoting cooperation between the various nations of the EEC and developing its relations with the Third World countries.

"Liu Minghui expressed the belief that the current visit of the Danish Parliament delegation will add a new chapter to the further development of traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Denmark and the friendship cooperation between the two countries.

"While toasting the host, Chairman Svend Jakobsen expressed, first of all, his heartfelt gratitude for the warm reception given by the Standing Committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress.

He said: We come from north Europe, which is far away from China. Long ago we recognized that there is no marked difference between the peoples of China and that of ours. Denmark has great interest in developing Sino-Danish trade and cultural cooperation. We are quite willing to enhance contacts between the two countries. In recent years, there has been an increase in exchange visits and trade. We hope to further develop such relations and to promote friendship between the two countries."

Qi Shan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress; (Rao Xianyi), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; (Zhou Gexin), vice chairman of the Standing Committee of Kunming City People's Congress; and (Panyin Shileng), director of the foreign affairs office of the provincial People's Government, were present at the meeting and banquet. Also present at the occasion were Wu Heng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Thorning-Peterson, Danish ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived here yesterday morning from Beijing and was warmly welcomed at the airport by responsible comrades of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the foreign office of the provincial People's Government. In the afternoon, the distinguished Danish guests visited the Yunnan College for Nationalities. In the evening, they watched a performance by Kunming song and dance troupe.

UK ECONOMIC RECOVERY CALLED 'SLOW,' 'DIFFICULT'

OW161423 Beijing XINHUA in English 1331 GMT 16 Aug 83

["Round-up: Economic Recovery in Britain Slow and Difficult" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, August 15 (XINHUA correspondent Wang Wenlian) -- The economic recovery in Britain is continuing but remains slow and difficult. A current topic among Britons is whether the country has reached the bottom of the recession and now entered a "prosperous" period of all-round economic recovery.

The conservative government, now in its second term after its victory in the June general elections, maintains an optimistic tone about the economy. It insists that since last spring "a period of all-round, sustained recovery" has been ushered in.

The government supports this viewpoint with the following arguments:

First, a continuous fall in inflation. The annual inflation rate has declined from the peak of 21.9 percent in May, 1980, to 3.7 percent in May and June this year. Britain now has one of the lowest inflation rates in the Western world.

Second, an increase in industrial production and company orders. Industrial production recorded an average growth of one percent from January to May with March the only exception.

Third, a favorable balance of trade brought about partly by the increased competitiveness of British products. Britain achieved a 400 million pound sterling surplus in international payments in the first half of this year after an enormous surplus in international current accounts for three consecutive years.

Fourth, a growing demand for consumer goods.

Naturally, the conservative government attributes these first signs of economic recovery to its tight monetary policy which strictly controls the money supply. It maintains that this policy, if carried through, could bring prosperity to Britain.

But some economists and local papers here disagree with the government, saying that despite these signs, the economic recovery in Britain continues to be slow, fragile and patchy.

Though output levels in industry did register a small rise in the past year, the improvement has been unsteady. For instance, production fell by 1.7 percent in June.

As Britain's industrial framework becomes increasingly out-dated, its traditional industrial such as coal, steel and shipbuilding are in difficulty and have been for years. On the other hand, emerging industries such as electronics, chemistry and aerospace face a serious challenge in the international market because of their lack of competitiveness.

Currently, Britain's industrial output as a whole is still 14 percent lower than in the summer of 1979.

As for exports, Britain's surpluses in recent years were to large extent helped by its invisible trade. In the first half of this year, visible trade suffered a deficit of 1,000 million pounds. Its international balance of payments is expected to be just over 1,000 million pounds this year, lower than the previous three years. With the growing trend toward protectionism in the world today, it is now difficult to stimulate economic recovery by increasing exports.

On the other hand, the decline in the inflation rate was the result not only of the sharp increase in unemployment but also of the relative stability of world oil prices. As the Western economic situation begins gradually to improve and the demand for oil increases, the price for oil is likely to go up again. This certainly poses a threat to the prices of manufactured goods. The rise of the inflation rate from 3.7 percent to 4.2 percent in July can be attributed mainly to the slight increase in oil price. Government officials admit that Britain's inflation rate will pick up to about six percent by the end of this year.

The severe unemployment problem remains a headache for the British Government. More than three million people are on the dole and the numbers are still increasing. The huge unemployment has swallowed up much of the government's budget and checked the economic recovery to some extent.

Observers here believe that the above-mentioned factors show the current economic recovery in Britain is neither complete nor lasting. The British Government also faces many other problems, with the exchange policy for sterling being one of the most complex. If British interest rates are raised, that will weaken the competitiveness of British goods on the West European market. If interest rates are reduced the volume of the money supply will skyrocket, and the inflation rate will once again be pushed upward. Haunted by this complicated situation, the British Government has thus far failed to find a way to not only curb inflation but also promote economic prosperity.

Recovering from the recession, it is unlikely that the Western economy will quickly return to levels of prosperity enjoyed in the late 1960's. Restricted by the Western economy as a whole, the British economy will possibly limp slowly along a tortuous road.

ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT BANANA CONTINUES VISIT

Welcomed by Li Xiannian

OW161051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government warmly welcomed President Canaan Banana of the Republic of Zimbabwe, an emissary from southern Africa, in a grand ceremony this evening. Today Tiananmen Square was imbued with an atmosphere of friendship between China and Zimbabwe as the colors of the two countries fluttered in the breeze following a rain storm.

Accompanied by Zou Yu, head of the escort group and Minister of Justice, President Banana, who arrived here this afternoon, came to the square on the east side of the Great Hall of the People to attend the welcoming ceremony chaired by President Li Xiannian. When President Banana stepped out of the "Red Flag" sedan, President Li Xiannian warmly embraced him. The welcoming ceremony then began with the two countries' heads of state ascending the reviewing stand, shoulder to shoulder, as the national anthems of the two countries were played by the 60-member military band.

Looking valiant and heroic and garbed in a new style of formal attire, the 150 officers and men of the honor guard of the PLA ground, naval and air forces lined up in two rows before the Great Hall of the People to be reviewed by the distinguished guest. Accompanied by President Li Xiannian, President Banana then walked along the long red carpet to review the honor guard. The officers and men then raised their arms to salute the president.

Shortly afterward, President Banana and Madame Janet Banana, accompanied by President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei, approached the formation of 350 or so brightly dressed Young Pioneers. Holding bouquets, balloons and colorful streamers, the children danced with quick, light steps to greet the African guests. President and Madame Banana smiled at the children and waved their hands in acknowledgement.

After passing the children's formation, the Chinese and Zimbabwean heads of state returned to the reviewing stand. Led by the "1 August" army banner and amid the magnificent strains of the March of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the honor guard presented arms and goose-stepped past the reviewing stand to receive President Banana's salute. This is an additional protocol of the Chinese Government for welcoming heads of state or heads of governments of foreign countries.

Honored at Cultural Events

OW161652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Zimbabwe's President Canaan S. Banana, Lady Janet Banana and their party attended a performance of the Beijing Opera here this evening. The program was arranged by the Ministry of Culture and presented by the no 2 troupe of the Beijing Opera Theatre of China and the Central Song and Dance Ensemble.

The Zimbabwean ambassador to China, G.P. Chisese was present.

President Banana and his wife were accompanied by Zou Yu, Chinese minister of justice; Chen Xinren, advisor to the Ministry of Culture; and Chu Qiyuan, Chinese ambassador to Zimbabwe.

This morning, President and Lady Banana presented a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes in Tiananmen Square. They also visited an Art Handicrafts Factory and the Palace Museum today.

DELEGATION ATTENDS CONGO'S NATIONAL DAY FETE

OW161147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Brazzaville, August 15 (XINHUA) -- A grand military parade was held today in Brazzaville to mark the 20th anniversary of the Congo's revolution.

Sixty foreign delegations attended the celebrations. Among the distinguished guests were chairman of the Organization of African Unity and chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Administrative Council Haile Mariam Mengistu, Zairian President Sese Seko Mobutu, Gabonese President Omar Bongo and Central African head of state Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba. The Chinese delegation led by Li Daigeng, vice minister of water resources and electric power, was also present.

Yesterday, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso issued a message to the Congolese people, reaffirming his country's foreign policy for independence, peace, good neighbourhood and consultation. He said that the African people should unite to defend world peace which is seriously threatened.

The Congo will make great efforts to fulfil its national development program and promote the regional economic development, he added.

Calisthenics were performed at the revolutionary stadium and fireworks let off to celebrate the revolution day.

In August 1963, a revolution broke out in the Congo, in which the regime headed by former President Fulbert Youlou was overthrown. Since then, the country sets August 15 as its revolution day.

PRC PLANNING TO ESTABLISH EMBASSY IN ANGOLA

OW160508 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Angolan Acting Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura met with Chinese charge d'affaires Zhang Baosheng yesterday, according to a report from Luanda, capital of Angola.

Zhang arrived in Luanda on August 11 to make preparations for the establishment of a Chinese embassy there.

KING HUSAYN INSPECTS PRC-BUILT HOUSING PROJECT

OW170853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Amman, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Jordanian King Husayn today inspected the Maan housing project being constructed by a Chinese building company.

The housing project, with 440,000 square meters of floor space, is one of the first projects China has undertaken in Jordan. Undertaken by the Chinese company, the China Import and Export Corporation of Aviation Technology, it was started in February last year and will be completed next April.

Briefed on the cooperation between Chinese and Jordanian workers in the project, King Husayn wrote a tribute for the Chinese company. It reads: "We highly evaluate the contributions made by the Chinese workers to Jordan's housing construction and we cherish the fraternal friendship and cooperation between us."

Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran and other cabinet ministers were also present.

CHILEAN PRESIDENT MEETS PRC DELEGATION LEADER

OW170847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today met Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi, who is on a visit to the country as head of a Chinese economic and trade delegation. Present at the meeting were Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Alex Schweitzer Walters, Vice Minister of Finance Enrique Morel Seguel and Chinese Ambassador to Chile Tang Haiguang.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Chile on August 12 to attend the sixth meeting of the Sino-Chilean mixed commission of economy and trade and the first meeting of the Sino-Chilean mixed commission for cooperation in science and technology.

PRC, USSR REPRESENTED AT GUYANA PARTY CONGRESS

OW170216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Georgetown, August 15 (XINHUA) -- The achievements, maintenance and consolidation of independence demand will and hard fight, said today L.F.S. Burnham, leader of the Guyanese ruling People's National Congress [PNC] and Guyanese president. To become a client state, he said, will take an easier course. But it means forsaking the ideals and objectives which inspired the Guyanese people earlier in the struggle. It also means conniving at the enslavement of the people and selling souls and bodies to the enemy -- treason. He made this statement at the fifth PNC biennial congress which opened here yesterday.

Among delegations and representatives from 25 foreign parties and organizations attending the congress on invitation are those from China, Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia, USSR, Vietnam and Cuba.

Referring to the international economic situation, Burnham said, the Third World cannot effectively bargain with the developed world from a position of weakness. Third World countries cannot as a series of individual entities hope to achieve much. It is true that their joint resources are not fully developed but the resources are substantial enough to ensure their own development and to be crucial to the growth and prosperity of the developed world. "It is therefore our duty in the Third World to organize those joint resources to achieve both objectives and compel a meaningful dialogue between South and North," he said.

The immediate need is for a South-South dialogue. Out of this can and should come a South strategy, he stressed. He said that meaningful and practical cooperation between the countries of the South has been described as collective self-reliance. "We can survive and prosper if we have the will, if we realise and act upon the realization that in this game the developed world does not have all the trumps. Ours at the same time must be the clear perception that development is difficult, and that it imposes sacrifices on those who would pursue it," he said.

Talking about the decision made recently at the fourth summit of the Caribbean community on food sufficiency, he said, "we will eat our own food primarily and not be slaves to other people's tastes." Food is one of the most potent weapons used by the imperialists to ensure the domination and subjugation of Third World peoples, Burnham said.

HONGQI CARRIES ARTICLE ON SELECTING CADRES

OW160819 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Successors to the revolutionary cause should be selected by leading organs on the basis of democracy and under centralized guidance, a high-ranking Chinese official in charge of personnel affairs says. Chen Yeping, head of the Organization Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, points out that selection of successors by no means implies allowing any leader free choice of his own favorites. The remarks were contained in an article by the head of the department in the latest issue of RED FLAG, authoritative theoretical publication of the C.P.C. Central Committee, which is published today.

He quotes Deng Xiaoping as saying that "it is a legacy of feudalism for a leader to select his own successor."

Key to the current institutional reform is to have thousands upon thousands of young and middle-aged cadres of real ability and learning. But, he says, the reform should be conducted on the principle of "cooperation among old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old". After studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping", he says, we have a deeper understanding of the important role played by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in guiding the Chinese Communist Party towards enrichment and development of the concepts and practice of Marxism as regards the building up of the cadre contingent.

Cooperation between old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old is neither a struggle for leadership nor a transfer of power. Such cooperation and succession is a good way for our state to enjoy a long period of order and stability. It is an important guarantee for the success of China's modernization and adherence to the socialist road.

Our actual party and state history shows that accomplishing this cooperation and succession is no easy feat. However, he says, the party and government have obtained valuable experience in bringing about such cooperation and succession over the past few years. As long as leading bodies follow the policies the party Central Committee has advanced, they will be able to take on a new look and lead the masses to great successes in building up socialist modernization, the Organization Department head says.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES RAISING ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK170300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 83 p 2

["Work Study" column article by Shao Yanguo: "Several Questions on Raising Economic Results"]

[Text] What it meant by raising economic results? A responsible central level comrade said, "to stress economic results means to reduce the consumption of human labor and material consumption as much as possible, and to produce more products suitable to social needs." In other words, in order to raise economic results, it is imperative to grasp two points: one is to lower production cost; the other is to make the products suitable to the market.

We must be determined to exert ourselves to achieve these two points because it is a matter of great importance that has a direct bearing on the rise and decline and the life and death of socialist enterprises, and a matter of great importance that concerns the interests of the state and the people. This article will deal with a few problems on raising economic results, with some superficial understanding of my own.

Take One Step Forward, Look Two Steps Further, Think Three Steps Ahead

In recent years, the situation of the industrial and agricultural production of our country has been fine and the market has been brisk in both the urban and rural areas. Nevertheless, because at one time not enough attention was attached to planned economy and there was a lack of necessary knowledge and practical experience of market forecasting in the enterprises and leading departments of production, there were quite a few problems. For instance, when the supply of a certain product fell short of demand, and yet had good prospects to make gains, everybody began to produce it, and hundreds of enterprises were vying with each other in its production; in the end, an item in short supply became one in ample supply, and before some factories had gone into operation, this kind of product was already stockpiled. A few years back, the supply of acid-resistant pottery and porcelain did not meet demand, and there was room for gains. Many sanitary pottery and porcelain works engaged in the production of acid-resistant pottery and porcelain, which resulted in a surplus supply. With the increase of buildings for civilian use, and the rise in architectural standards, glazed tiles had a ready market; again, big or small factories all tried to find a way out and make a profit with glazed tile, and there was a craze for making glazed tiles. Is the demand for glazed tile boundless? Have acid-resistant bricks become useless? Without forecasting, you will fail to make a clear explanation of this. Such a condition has brought great blindness to our economic works.

In running an enterprise, in engaging in production, is it possible to have a better, prior understanding of the conditions? Is it possible to avoid rebuff or suffer less from rebuff? The answer is yes but only if the strategic decision is proper. The new situation requires us to learn economic forecasting work. Both the leading departments and the enterprises should be good at making use of market information in making a strategic decision, so as to take one step forward, look two steps further, and think three steps ahead, and to make production develop in accordance with social needs, avoiding or reducing mistakes as much as possible.

In making an economic forecast it is necessary to understand and study the economic life of products. Like any other animal or plant, any product has its own life span. From the preparations for production of an item to putting it into production and on to the market, and elimination through selection or competition by the market, the length of time for this process is the economic life span for this product. Of course, the life span varies for each product. Generally speaking, it may be approximately divided into several stages, such as preparations for production, development, maturing, declining, and so on. Experienced entrepreneurs will begin reserving for product B when product A is still in the development stage, and start research on product C; in this way, when the production of product A comes to an end, the production of product B will immediately follow, and the whole process moves in a cycle.

At present, in some cases, there are no reserves in some of our enterprises, and they begin the preparations for a new product only when an old item becomes unmarketable; and they often suffer losses because of a temporary shortage. In other cases, they always follow others' examples. They have no idea during the preparations stage as to what products are in demand.

But when they come to see this clearly in the development stage, they begin to organize production in a hurry. In the end, when they are not quite ready, or just when the products have been put into production, there is saturation in the market, and the products may be eliminated through selection or competition.

It Is Necessary To Grasp Work in the Production Field, but at the Same Time Attach Importance to the Circulation Field

In order to raise economic results, under the premise of making products suitable to the market, it is imperative to grasp the whole process of the movement of capital; while it is necessary to grasp work in the production field, it is even more necessary to attach importance to the circulation field.

For a long time, we have not paid enough attention to problems in the circulation field. For instance, in the purchasing stage no attention is given to effects. When the enterprise purchases raw materials, fuel, and auxiliary materials, they submit only an expense account, and nobody ever asks whether the purchasing price is high or low, or whether the quality is good or bad, and nobody ever investigates and affixes the responsibility for the purchase of substandard products or wasted products. The increase of expenditures of the enterprise in these aspects will have a direct bearing on cost and economic results. In the selling stage, there is a divorce of production from sales. Only the producer price of the products is mentioned; neither the manufacturer nor the consumer cares about the expenditures of loading and shipping directly to the consumer. Very few people study how to avoid waste and how to make this process economical and rational. Production of cement, for example, would be more economical if we produced burned products in base areas of raw fuel, and transported them to be ground to those cities that have a large cement consumption, and then deliver them directly to the consumers without packing. By adopting this method, 900,000 tons of burned products are transported every year from around Tongchuen and Yao Xian, and are ground into 1.06 million tons of cement in Xian, Baoji, Xianyang, and other places to be sold unpacked. This saves 35,000 cubic meters of lumber in making packing paper, reduces freight volume by 320,000 tons, and saves 12.4 million yuan in various expenditures (including deposits for paper bags).

It Is Necessary To Have a Genuine Understanding and Get a Good Grasp of Operation and Management in a Down-to-Earth Manner

What is the task of operation and management for our socialist enterprises? In accordance with the principle of taking planned economy as the key link, with market readjustment as the supplement, it is my belief that the main task for socialist operation and management should be facing the consumers, making investigation and study, and mastering ever-changing market information, and making a strategic decision on the varieties of products in their own production, so as to make them suitable to social needs. All this should be carried out under the guidance of the national plan.

The operation and management of socialist enterprises require that we have a clear understanding that the products are in the service of the consumers (including the state, the collective, and the individual). Therefore, it is necessary to take consideration for the consumers in our building materials products. For instance, while engaging in the production of sanitary pottery and porcelain, no attention is paid to the production of metal fittings to form a set, and consumers have to get them in other places to make a set, causing a lot of trouble. The lime we now supply is all quick lime; in the process of loading and shipping, clouds of dust fly up. When it is transported to the worksite, a pool has to be dug to place it in, then water is added to make it precipitate and the sediment has to be cleared away. Would it not be much more convenient to have it processed into slaked lime and packed in bags to be used on the worksites?

GONGREN RIBAO ON WORKERS PATRIOTISM, ECONOMY

HK170259 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Turn the Workers' Patriotism Into Solid Action in Enlivening the Economy -- Third Discourse on Intensifying Ideological and Political Work Among Workers in Enterprises"]

[Text] Whether it is possible resolutely to realize in action the three great tasks of the 1980's and 1990's put forward by the CPC Central Committee, in particular to exert oneself to fulfill the task of socialist modernization, is the criterion by which to judge the intensity of the patriotism of every worker or staff member. Whether it is possible to change the patriotism of the masses of workers and staff into practical action of invigorating the economy is the criterion by which to judge the effects of our education in patriotism and even the whole of our political and ideological work. The report carried in this newspaper today on the experiences of Xihuashan tungsten mine, Jiangxi Province, in making education on patriotism permeate daily production activities, enabling the workers and staff of the whole mine, in particular the young miners, to turn their patriotism into the practical actions of going all out to build the mine, shows that education on patriotism at this mine is very effective.

The linking of political and ideological work with economic work is a fine tradition in the political work of our party; it is also an important principle for the enterprises to abide by in their political and ideological work among the workers and staff. To do a good job in modernization and to realize "quadrupling" is a matter of first importance that has a direct bearing on the future and fate of our country and our nation. Whether this strategic target will be victoriously realized is not only an economic question but also an important political question. Therefore, it is necessary to focus closely on the magnificent target of "quadrupling" in doing political and ideological work among the workers and staff of enterprises. It is necessary to link political and ideological work with the actual ideological conditions on the workers and staff, and to make the education on patriotism and communism permeate the various activities of the enterprise such as production, management, distribution, scientific research, reorganization, reform and so on, so as to solve effectively the various contradictions arising in these activities, to bring into full play the initiative and creativeness of the workers and staff, and to ensure that the production of the enterprise can develop steadily, and that it can fulfill and overfulfill the national plan under the premise of continuously raising economic results.

There are different contents in patriotism in different historical stages. In the stage of democratic revolution the patriotism of the people of our country was chiefly expressed in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism, in conscientiously overthrowing the "three great mountains," and in struggling for the founding of New China. After the founding of new China, the people became the masters of the country, and the patriotism of this stage had its expression in the devotion to one's socialist country, and in exerting oneself to build and safeguard the socialist country as masters of the country. At present, our country is in the new stage of socialist modernization. Striving to realize the magnificent target of "quadrupling," to build a high level of civilization, and to build a modern socialist country with a high level of democracy should be the core of patriotism in our present stage.

The working class is the main force in modernization. Whether the political consciousness of the working class is high, whether their sense of organization and discipline is strong, and whether they have a perfect command of the professions at their posts and master modern science and technology will determine the success or failure of the socialist modernization construction.

Therefore, it is necessary to carry on education in patriotism and communism in a planned way, so as to fill the broad masses of workers and staff with full confidence in the advantages of the socialist system, in the leadership of the CPC, in Marxism, and in the idea that our nation will change from poverty to richness, that it will inevitably become a first-rate modernized nation in the world, to strengthen their pride in being citizens of a great socialist China, and a glorious member of the Chinese working class, and the main force in modernization. So long as the broad masses of workers and staff have established confidence in these four aspects, and a sense of pride in these three ways, a tremendous volume of patriotism will burst forth. It is also necessary for us to give attention to guiding the workers and staff to link their patriotism with their work at their posts, advocating that those who work in the factories should love their factories, those who work in the mines should love their mines, and those who work in stores should love their stores; that one should love the specific profession one is engaged in, and be specialized in that profession, and that they should exert themselves, work cautiously and conscientiously at each of their posts with a high sense of being masters of the country, and contribute their wisdom and talent to the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. This is the most important expression of patriotism.

It is our firm belief that to carry on education on patriotism and communism along the workers and staff persistently in a down-to-earth manner will surely mobilize the masses of workers and staff in the widest scope to conscientiously shoulder the historic task as the main force in modernization, in realizing the magnificent program formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress with one heart and mind, in unity and unanimity, striving to the end for the invigoration of the economy of our nation.

COMBINING ECONOMIC, POLITICAL WORK AMONG WORKERS

HK161315 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Ideological and Political Work Must Be Combined with Economic Work -- On Strengthening and Improving Ideological and Political Work Among the Staff and Workers in Enterprises -- Part 3"]

[Text] One basic principle in the "Trial Program for Ideological and Political Work Among the Staff and Workers in State-Run Enterprises" is that "ideological and political work must be combined with economic work." This is an important point in setting our ideological and political work to rights.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, ideological and political work among workers in enterprises has in general been shifted from the previous practice of "taking class struggle as the key link" to a correct course of serving the four modernizations. However, some cadres have not clearly understood and really put into effect the principle of combining ideological and political work with economic work, or they do not know how to effect this combination. Therefore, in some units, ideological and political work is still distinct from economic work, like "two separate skins."

"Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." The role of ideological and political work is, fundamentally speaking, to guarantee the socialist character and orientation of our enterprises, to guarantee that the staff and workers will correctly carry out the party's line, principles, and policies, strictly abide by the Constitution and other state laws, resolutely implement the decrees, decisions, and orders issued by the government, and on the basis of this, to promote the fulfillment of production and construction tasks and the improvement of economic results, and to promote the development of the political consciousness, moral standards, intelligence and ability to all members of the working class.

All this dictates that ideological and political work must be handled in connection with economic work. Only thus can we ensure the fulfillment of the general task in the new period set forth by the party. At the same time we must also notice that in order to quicken the pace of the four modernizations, the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy will be carried out for a long time. As practice has shown, in order to ensure the correct implementation of this policy, we must have an important condition, which is that our political and ideological work must closely keep pace. Otherwise, the decadent ideology and style of the bourgeoisie will be engendered and will run rampant in the ranks of workers. In the economic field, the struggle against corruption will last for a long time, so ideological and political work must permeate throughout the economic field so as to play its militant role.

In order to combine ideological and political work with economic work, the party and state authorities should lay down appropriate tasks for ideological and political work in accordance with the party and state principles and policies for economic work and the reality of the workers' thinking. Priority should be given to a specific key point in a period, and political work should be handled among the workers in a vivid and vigorous way. At present, our enterprises are implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 1st Session of the 6th NPC, and are conducting consolidation, reforms, readjustments, and technical transformation with the improvement of economic results as a key point. In the course of all these activities, departments in charge of the enterprises must earnestly conduct political education among the workers and cadres so as to help them solve problems in their minds which are connected with these activities.

Effecting the combination of ideological and political work with economic work is a duty that should be jointly borne by political cadres in the enterprises as well as by other cadres in charge of administration, technology, and management. They should cooperate harmoniously. Political cadres in enterprises should adapt themselves to the requirements of the times, strive hard to study and grasp the knowledge of production and management, go to the forefront of production to listen to the voice of the workers, and be good at doing political work in connection with the reality in production. Administrative and professional cadres should also acquire the ability to handle political and ideological work, which should not be a duty for political cadres only. Through reorganization, gratifying changes have occurred in many enterprise leading bodies in the aspects of age, knowledge, and professional competence, but many members of the leading bodies lack the experience of handling political work. We must quickly make up for this deficiency.

Leading departments and leading cadres in the economic field should take the lead in combining political work with economic work, and primary leaders in all units and departments should take up this matter personally so as to promote it among their subordinates. Comrade Hu Yaobang has repeatedly pointed out recently: All departments should pay attention to rectifying the ideas, styles, and organizations of the ranks of workers. It is inadvisable to pay attention merely to professional work; instead, strengthening political and organizational work and striving for a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party must be taken as an important link in our efforts to create a new situation. We must act according to the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and Comrade Hu Yaobang's opinion, grasping the building of both material and spiritual civilization, and arranging, inspecting, and summing up political and ideological work while arranging, inspecting, and summing up economic work. We believe that so long as we act in this way, ideological leadership on the economic front will certainly be strengthened.

CYL CALLS ON YOUTH TO SUPPORT GANSU RECLAMATION

HK161411 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "A Meaningful Activity for Transforming the Motherland's Mountains and Rivers"]

[Text] The CYL Central Committee has issued a call to young people throughout the country: Voluntarily collect grass and tree seeds and help Gansu to change its features. This is a creative activity of the CYL in leading the young people to do solid work for the four modernizations and to study communism in practice, and the concrete manifestation of the ardent love of the broad masses of young people for the motherland and their desire to vigorously develop China. The CYL Central Committee, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, and the Ministry of Education have issued a joint circular on the development of this activity.

Gansu Province is an important construction base in northwest China. Changing the features of Gansu is of vital significance in shifting the focus of national construction to the great northwest by the end of this century or the beginning of the next century. In the past Gansu was a rich and populous area with great potential for development. But for a long time, through both natural and man-made causes, it has now become a sparsely vegetated area plagued by sand storms, erosion, and serious drought, and the ecological system is in a vicious cycle. This is a major reason for the poverty and backwardness in Gansu. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Gansu has been among the earliest in implementing the agricultural responsibility system, and the broad masses of cadres and people are actively developing production and changing its features. Recently, when a leading member of the CPC Central Committee was making a tour of inspection of the northwest, he pointed out that the only way for Gansu to advance towards economic prosperity and become a major forestry and animal husbandry base in China was to plant grass and trees, develop animal husbandry, transform the mountains and rivers, become well-to-do by controlling poverty, and gradually achieve a benign ecological cycle. To realize this magnificent goal, we must first of all rely on the people of Gansu to wage a protracted and tenacious struggle, and at the same time, we must also have the energetic support of people throughout the country. The CYL leading the young people to voluntarily collect grass and tree seeds is a practical action of this kind of support.

The 12th CPC National Congress has determined the strategic goal of quadrupling the gross annual output of industry and agriculture by the end of this century. The task placed before the whole party and people throughout the country at present is to translate this magnificent blueprint into glorious reality. On this matter, it will never do to just sit and talk. We must persistently struggle in a down-to-earth manner and make solid contributions.

China has 250 million young people. They are the hope of the country and the nation, the new-born force of the four modernizations. In the 1950's and 1960's, the young people of our country actively threw themselves into socialist construction, opened up border areas, planted trees and carried out afforestation, and supported the key projects of the state. Young Pioneer groups organized and developed such useful activities as "small autumn harvest" and the cultivation of the castor-oil plant. This fine atmosphere of consciously making more contributions for society is even now still commended by people. Today, in the cause of socialist modernization, the party and the people hope even more that the young people will have a high degree of consciousness as well as persisting in practical action. The CYL organization must actively develop independent activities suited to the characteristics of the young people, lead the young people in diligently studying scientific and cultural knowledge, conscientiously do more actual work for the four modernizations, and direct them to accept in practice a lively and concrete education in patriotism and communism.

We must energetically initiate the atmosphere of doing more actual work for the four modernizations among people throughout the country, and CPC and CYL members must set the pace in becoming men of action. At present, the broad masses of young people voluntarily collecting grass and tree seeds and consciously making more contributions for society will promote the formation and development of the atmosphere of doing more actual work in the whole society. Party and government departments at various levels must enthusiastically support the young people to develop the seed collecting activity, conscientiously strengthen leadership, and help them solve actual problems. Relevant departments of forestry, agriculture, education and railway must actively and on their own initiative serve as advisers, supply conditions, help them to properly collect, manage, transport and use the seeds, and make common contributions for supporting Gansu to change its features. We believe that the cadres and masses at various levels in Gansu will take vigorous action, continue to give play to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and change the features of Gansu as quickly as possible.

We hope that this activity will score great success, and hope that the atmosphere of doing more actual work for the four modernizations will be fostered and enhanced!

RENMIN RIBAO ON BEIJING GENERAL TOWN PLANNING

HK050907 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Open Up a New Situation -- On General Town Planning for Beijing"]

[Text] Having been approved by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, "General Town Planning for Beijing" has been formally put into effect. This is an important matter in the history of development of the city of Beijing and will play a great promoting role in the national town construction work.

People often say that carrying out construction projects is like drawing the newest and most beautiful paintings on the earth of the motherland. These "paintings" of town construction are composed of iron and steel, cement, brick, stone, and glass. Once "drawing is started," it will be very difficult to make alterations. Therefore, in building cities and, in particular, municipalities, if there is no scientific planning, and if it is just a "scrawl at random," the consequences will be unbearable to contemplate.

Beijing is the capital of our great socialist motherland and the political and cultural center of the whole nation as well as a historic, cultural city. In the forest of world cities, Beijing is an embodiment of the image of socialist China. Loving Beijing and loving China have more often than not, become synonymous. Therefore, planning and building Beijing in a satisfactory way is not only the wish of the people of Beijing and of the whole country but will also produce an important impact in the world.

Since the founding of the PRC, the building of the capital has basically been carried out in a planned way and marked achievements have been scored in this respect. The features of the city have changed tremendously. Due to various reasons, some serious and urgent problems now lie ahead of us in this respect. The present "General Town Planning for Beijing" is drawn up in accordance with the directives of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee concerning the principles for the building of the capital and on the basis of summing up historical experiences both positive and negative, of collecting the wisdom of the vast numbers of cadres, specialists, and the masses, and of conducting a great number of investigations and studies of Beijing's basic conditions and the new problems arising in the new period, and has gone through the meticulous examination and approval of the CPC Central Committee.

It is therefore a fairly mature plan of a highly scientific nature. It clearly stipulates the nature of the city of Beijing: to be the national political and cultural center. It provides a basis for the solutions to a series of problems arising in the town construction of Beijing. The nature of the city determines the developmental contents, size, and sites. The plan also points out that controlling the overall city size of Beijing is the key to making a success of the building of the capital. "General Town Planning" has, with the dialectical viewpoint and method, formulated relevant regulations and necessary measures for correctly handling the numerous contradictions facing Beijing's town construction. The formal approval of such a plan marks a new phase in Beijing's town construction work.

In its decision of setting up the capital planning and construction committee, the CPC Central Committee pointed out: To do a good job in the capital's town construction, "it is necessary to have a unified plan, a set of laws and regulations which ensure the carrying out of the unified plan, a rational construction system, and a highly authoritative leadership which can coordinate the relationships of all sides concerned." The general town planning has now been worked out and to ensure the carrying out of this planning, the CPC Central Committee has adopted an important organizational measure -- to set up the capital planning and construction committee. The party, government, Army, and mass organizations in Beijing and, in particular, the establishments at the central level, must proceed from the overall situation of the construction of the capital, educate the working personnel concerned of specific units to submit to the unified leadership of the capital planning and construction committee and to carry out the general town planning for Beijing and relevant laws and regulations in an exemplary way; must enthusiastically support the various reforms designed to put an end to such malpractices as the division of different departments and regions and the construction carried out in a decentralized way; give full cooperation to the capital planning and construction committee; and strive to build the capital into a modern, socialist city with a high level of civilization.

Having been approved, the general town construction planning for the capital is necessarily of a legal nature, and it must be implemented and observed. While considering the work and handling the problems of their own unit, leaders of every unit must keep themselves in conformity with the general town planning. Every citizen of Beijing must have an adequate idea of the capital's plan and consciously make contributions in carrying out the plan and in supervising its implementation. Urban life is full of contradictions between the part and the whole and between immediate and long-term interests. It is a new, important decision, designed to change longstanding habits, to demand that all establishments at the central level in Beijing submit to the unified leadership of the capital planning and construction committee. Thus, in the course of carrying out the plan, there will unavoidably be some obstructions and disputes. The CPC Central Committee demanded that on this question, leaders of all units enhance party spirit and strengthen discipline. The CPC Central Committee will take disciplinary measures against the leaders of any units who behave undesirably, give no thought to the interests of the whole, and insist of going against the unified leadership of the capital planning and construction committee.

Comrades, the magnificent blueprint for the development of Beijing has been drawn up. Let us make concerted efforts and strive to create a new situation in the construction of the capital!

YU QIULI WELCOMES WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

OW170541 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, honorary chairman of the Chinese Basketball Association, said today at a meeting welcoming the Chinese women's basketball team: The Chinese women's basketball team won in the recent tournament, primarily because of the players' enhanced political consciousness and their hard practice.

The Chinese Basketball Association held a welcome meeting at the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission building this afternoon to greet the Chinese women's basketball team, which won third place in the ninth world women's basketball championship tournament.

Yu Qiuli said in his speech: Only when one has a high political consciousness, can one have high morale, practice hard, and stand the test of setbacks and victories.

He said: It was a great victory for the Chinese women's basketball team to have won third place in a world championship tournament, in which the team took part for the first time. Its victory is a great encouragement to athletes throughout the country and to comrades of all professions and trades. Everyone should have the determination and confidence to improve his work and win honor for our party, our socialist motherland, and the Chinese nation.

Coach Yang Boyong and Captain Song Xiaobo of the Chinese women's basketball team reported on the world tournament at the meeting.

Xu Yansheng, vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, presided over the welcoming meeting. Present at the meeting were Rong Gaotang, advisor to the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Xu Cai, vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Mou Zuoyun, chairman of the Chinese Basketball Association.

CENTRAL LEADERS MOURN ZHANG LIANGCHENG

OW170433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting for Zhang Liangcheng was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing this afternoon. Zhang Liangcheng was a former member of the leading party group and vice minister of the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry. There were wreaths from Comrades Qin Jiwei and Zhang Aiping, the Central State Organs CPC Committee, and others. Comrades Du Xingyuan and Duan Junyi attended the memorial meeting. Comrade Zhang Liangcheng died of illness in Beijing on 6 August 1983 at the age of 63.

SONG RENQIONG, YANG JINGREN WATCH PERFORMANCE

OW170559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1434 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- The State Nationalities Affairs Commission held a reception at the Cultural Palace for Nationalities on the afternoon of 16 August to celebrate the successful performance in Beijing by the Red-Scarf Performance Team of the Tumen railway primary schools under the Jilin Railway Bureau. The team is jointly formed by the Tumen No 1 and No 2 primary schools. The members of the team are mostly of Korean nationality and average 9 years of age. Well versed at singing and dancing, they all scored at least 90 in their school subjects. At the invitation of the CYL Central Committee, they arrived in Beijing on 5 August for a tour. Song Renqiong, Yang Jingren and other responsible comrades of departments concerned watched their performance.

DENG LIQUN SPEAKS AT JOURNALIST MEETING

SK160939 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The meeting on cooperation among the six newspapers in north China was held in Hohhot from 5 to 13 August. Attending the meeting were responsible persons of BEIJING RIBAO, TIANJIN RIBAO, HEBEI RIBAO, HENAN RIBAO, SHANXI RIBAO and NEI MONGGOL RIBAO. Present by invitation were responsible comrades and comrades concerned of the journalist bureau under the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the All-China Journalists' Association, the XINWEN ZHANXIAN ZAZHI, JINGJI RIBAO, the journalism department under China People's University, NINGXIA RIBAO and JILIN RIBAO. Also attending were comrades of the Propaganda Department of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and some journalism units in Nei Monggol Region.

On 6 August, Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, who was inspecting the work in Nei Monggol Region, made an important speech at the meeting on the issue of adhering to party spirit and principles concerning newspapers. He set forth important guiding ideology for achieving success in this meeting and pointed out the ways to successfully run party papers, thus greatly inspiring the meeting participants.

At the meeting, participants conscientiously discussed the important speech of Comrade Deng Liqun and also discussed ways to strengthen the ideological and guiding nature in terms of press work and ways to further carry out journalism reforms and improve the efficiency of propagation. At the same time, experiences of various newspapers in carrying out organizational and press reforms were exchanged.

Wang Yi, permanent vice chairman of the All-China Journalists Association, spoke at the meeting. Also speaking were comrades of various units who attended the meeting by invitation. Present in the meeting to visit participants were Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region; and leading comrades of the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee. Comrade Zhou Hui briefed participants on the situation of the region.

At the meeting, participants focused their attention on discussing party spirit as the concentrated expression of the proletariat, as the goal of the party's journalism cause and as the basic principle of the party's journalism undertaking. In upholding the party spirit, it is necessary to persist in the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines in developing press work, maintain political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, strive to propagate the party line, principles, and policies, and give play to the proper and great role in maintaining political, ideological, and organizational unanimity across the entire party. Only by so doing can newspapers truly represent the people's interests and serve as the eyes, ears, and mouthpiece of the people.

Participants stated: As the party's journalism workers, we must have firm party spirit, vigilantly guard against the inroads of the ideological trend of liberalization and the bourgeois viewpoint concerning journalism in the course of continually eliminating the leftist influence, and maintain the firm and correct political orientation of newspapers. Press workers should be organized to penetratingly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in line with the reality in ideology and work, conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons, heighten their ideological level and work capability, and strengthen their awareness of party spirit. Under the leadership of CPC committees at all levels, it is necessary to attend to the journalism reforms, raise the efficiency of propagation, make efforts to fulfill the new stage targets for journalism propagation and strive to play the proper role of newspapers in developing the four modernizations.

KUOMINTANG LEADER URGES STUDY OF DENG'S WORKS

OW110632 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA) -- Standing Committee members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee gathered this morning in Beijing for a forum to discuss the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." In a written message to the forum, Wang Kunlun, chairman of the KMT Central Committee, expressed the hope that all members of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee would use the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a guide for opening up a new situation in their work and making greater contributions to the revitalization of China and the reunification of the motherland.

Wang Kunlun added: Many articles in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" deal with the principles, guidelines, and policies on the reunification of the motherland. At a recent meeting with Professor Yang Liyu, Deng Xiaoping put forward some specific propositions for the peaceful reunification of the Chinese mainland with Taiwan. These propositions have drawn up a blueprint for the peaceful reunification of the motherland, a blueprint based on reality and which is readily acceptable to all the Chinese people. In a dynamic way, these proposition have manifested the spirit that "with reunification as the major premise, all problems can be discussed, and fair and reasonable solutions can be worked out." With the promotion of the motherland's reunification as the focus of its work, the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee in particular is required seriously to study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's works in this respect and to use them as a guide in its work so as to make greater contributions to the great unity and reunification of the Chinese nation.

In conclusion, Wang Kunlun said: The Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee asks its organizations at all levels to push and organize all their members and related persons to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a task of importance for the second half of this year. I hope that all comrades of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee will grasp this task conscientiously and firmly, and will take concrete action to implement the instructions contained in the book so that they will make fresh achievements in their work to greet the committee's sixth national congress slated to be held this year.

The forum was presided over by Zheng Dongguo, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. Speeches were made by Jia Yibin and Sun Yueqi, vice chairmen of the Kuomintang Central Committee; Su Congzhou, Tan Yizhi, and Kan Tiwu, Standing Committee members of the Kuomintang Central Committee; and Liu Yaozhang, member of the Kuomintang Central Committee.

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BEIJING IMPLEMENTS MASTER CONSTRUCTION PLAN

Pedestrian Bridges, Underpasses

OW160937 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal People's Government has decided to build four more pedestrian bridges and three underpasses at the busiest streets and junctions in order to alleviate daily worsening traffic snarls.

In addition, some entrances and exits of the underground railway will be linked to form pedestrian underpasses. Some busy streets will be widened or rebuilt to increase their capacity. The projects are scheduled for completion by the end of this year. City authorities said that this is part of the effort to execute the master plan for Beijing's urban construction approved earlier this year by the central government.

We cannot at present afford to build many high standard overpasses, the authorities said. But we must proceed from reality and do what we can. The BEIJING DAILY, the major city newspaper, in a short commentary, calls it a "solid step forward" in materializing the "ambitious plans on paper".

The city has more than 200,000 motor vehicles and 4 million bicycles, according to the City Traffic Control Department. They have been increasing at an annual rate of 13,000 and 350,000 respectively since 1978. There are now 20 junctions where more than 2,000 vehicles have to pass per hour during the peak hours. In 1978 the number of such junctions was only eight. In some junctions the hourly capacity exceeds 3,000.

The city has built two ring roads and a number of clover-leaves around the city over the past few years. The six underpasses in the eastern and northern sections of the No 2 ring road are near completion. A pedestrian bridge was put up over busy Xidan Street earlier this year.

New Construction Unit

OW161256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- A 30,000-man unit of the capital construction engineering corps of the People's Liberation Army has been demobilized and redesignated as the Beijing Municipal Construction Engineering Corporation.

The decision, made by the State Council and the Central Military Commission, is aimed at implementing the overall plan for the future development of Beijing, China's capital. Under the plan, Beijing will be remodelled into a modern metropolis, while striving to preserve the grandeur of the 3,000-year-old city.

The new corporation will undertake municipal construction projects and housing. The ex-Army unit has designed and built Beijing's subways, expanded the capital airport and constructed roads in Beijing. So far the new corporation has trained 300 economic management staff. Workers' training courses have also been run throughout the corporation.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0150 GMT on 16 August carries the same item, adding: "The first stage of redesignation work has been basically completed and more than 20,000 staff members and workers have settled down in Beijing."]

Beijing Railway Expansion

OW131051 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Twelve items in Beijing's railway expansion program are being speeded up while preparations for construction of 14 others are under way, today's BEIJING DAILY reports. The paper says the projects involve a total investment of 870 million yuan (435 million U.S. dollars). They are expected to be completed during the seventh five year plan (1986-1990).

The railway network in the Beijing area, linking eight trunk lines originating in the capital, is one of China's major railway hubs and a passenger transport center. It is also an important reshipment depot for coal produced in northern Shanxi and Inner Mongolia. The paper adds that 17 of the 26 expansion projects are aimed at moving more coal out of Shanxi, China's leading coal producer, and that the double-tracking and electrification of the Beijing-Baotou and Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway lines are listed as two of the country's key national construction projects.

With the completion of the rail hub expansion program, Beijing's freight transport capacity will increase by more than 40 percent. An additional 20 million tons of coal will be moved to other parts of the country. The expansion includes construction of a passenger station in the western suburbs and extension of two of the city's three major terminals. The program also involves the renovation of communication and signal facilities, electrification projects and the construction of overpasses. The program will occupy 40 hectares of land. Twenty hectares more will also be used for temporary construction facilities.

RENMIN RIBAO GIVES BEIJING CONSTRUCTION PLAN

HK120846 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by the general office of the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Urban Planning and Administration: "Synopsis of 'Overall Urban Construction Plan for Beijing'"]

[Text] Beijing is the capital of our great socialist motherland. The whole municipality has under its jurisdiction 10 prefectures and 9 counties, covering a total area of 16,800 square kilometers. The plan for the municipality embraces an area stretching from Dingfuzhuang in the east to Shijingshan in the west, and from Qinghe in the north to Nanyuan in the south, with a circumference of about 750 square kilometers.

Beijing is the political and cultural center of the whole nation. This constitutes the urban nature of Beijing. The development of its urban construction and its various enterprises must serve and embody the needs of this nature. Primarily, Beijing must guarantee to fulfill the needs of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in their work of leading the whole nation and in their development of international relations; furthermore, it must satisfy the needs of those from the various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions who come to the capital to work, and at the same time it must create ever better conditions for the life and work of its citizens. Beijing is famous as the ancient cultural capital of China, with a rich historical basis in culture and education; in the future, it must become the country's most developed city in terms of science, technology, culture and education, and its most morally upright city.

The development of Beijing's economy must accord with and serve its needs as the political and cultural center of the whole nation. Further industrial development must rely primarily on the tapping of potential and on technical transformation, and efforts must be made to develop in the direction of "high-grade, precision, and advanced" products. Basically, no further growth will occur in heavy industry, particularly those industries which involve high cost, high water consumption, large transportation bulk, occupation of large areas of land, pollution and public nuisance. Instead, the focus must be on the development of foodstuffs industries, the electronics industry and other light industries which accord with the specific characteristics of the capital.

Beijing's agriculture must serve the capital, so that its suburbs become stable base areas for nonstaple foodstuffs, gradually making Beijing basically self-sufficient in vegetables, milk, eggs, meat, northern-grown fruits, and other major nonstaple foods. Beijing's commerce and service industries must be greatly developed so as to enrich the capital and make life easier for the masses.

The urban scale of Beijing is already too big, and must be strictly controlled. The major factor determining the city's scale is population. The strict control of the urban population scale requires earnest implementation of the family planning policy, the strict control of migratory population growth, and the gradual implementation of the policy of population dispersal. Construction projects in Beijing must be selected or rejected in keeping with the urban character of the city; we can by no means squeeze any project into the capital regardless of its nature. The minority of new projects built in Beijing may, after authorization, be established in outlying satellite towns.

By the year 2000, the permanent population of the whole municipality must be controlled at about 10 million; as to the permanent population of the city district, great efforts should be made to control it at about 4 million.

In order to improve the environmental quality of Beijing, we must transform mountains and tame rivers, plant forests and other greenery, prevent pollution, promote what is beneficial and avoid the harmful. We must green the entire Yilinshan area, covering 10 million mu, forming a link between the forest windbreaks planted in the Hebei plain region and those of the Nei Monggol Region, creating a defence against wind-carried sand and to the north of the capital, and benefiting water and soil conservation. A variety of fruit trees should be grown in the Qianshan area. In the Shenshan area, various nature protection zones should be established. In combination with the construction of scenic tourist areas in the Yanshan belt to the west, north, and east, a variety of scenic forests should be planted, forming a scenic forest belt surrounding the city area.

On the flatlands, the three big wind gaps of Yongding River Valley, the area from Kangzhuang to Nankou, and the Chaobai River Valley should be used as key areas to build protective forests in areas threatened by wind-carried sand. The city itself should become a garden city; hills and mounds should be utilized, rivers and streams dredged, sandpits and caves transformed, and places of historical interest repaired; parks should be gradually expanded and new parks built, so that parks are well distributed over the whole of the urban area, and the city becomes green and beautiful. Satellite towns in the distant suburbs should be greened at the same time as their construction projects are arranged.

By the year 2000, the area of land covered by forest should have risen from the present 7.7 percent to around 28 percent. Sources of pollution should be strictly controlled and tackled. The problems to be tackled first are air, water, and noise pollution. Urban refuse collection should be clean and mechanized, trash cans should be used, and modernized refuse disposal areas established. The capital must be turned into the cleanest and most beautiful city in the whole country.

After over 30 years of construction, the overall layout of Beijing Municipality has already been formed. From now on, in accordance with the principle of "gradually renovating the old city, readjusting and completing the near suburbs, and actively developing the distant suburbs," we must bring about a gradual change in the situation of overconcentration in the urban area, and rationally readjust the overall layout of the municipality.

From now on, with the exception of housing, livelihood service facilities, public facilities run by the municipal government, and a small number of units which have to be located in the urban district, all other new construction or expansion of units must be carried out in the distant suburbs. Areas bordering on industrial and working zones should be used to construct residential areas and livelihood service facilities such as shops, schools, and cultural, educational and health facilities. In each of the six close-suburban districts in the east, southeast, south, west, northwest, and north, an appropriate number of dwellings must be constructed along with all sorts of livelihood service facilities. There should be many relatively independent centers of varying scales embracing commerce, service industries, and cultural facilities to disperse the circulation of people and make life easier for the masses.

In order to control the scale of the city area, satellite or small towns must be constructed in a planned and active manner in the district suburbs. In the short term, construction must be focused on Huangcun, Changping, Tongzhen, and Yanshan.

In the process of developing the agricultural economy, a considerable number of small market towns of a certain level of modernization should be constructed in the surrounding countryside. These small towns will become both the economic and cultural centers for certain prefectures, and component parts of the urban system of Beijing Municipality. Ultimately, they will form a network of big, small and medium-sized towns spread throughout the region.

Since the revolution, the old city has become the central district, and though some rebuilding has taken place, its backward appearance left over from history has not yet been basically changed. Rebuilding the old city is a question of gradually improving on the limitations of its backward appearance, and modernizing it. At the same time, we must preserve, maintain, and develop the old city's unique character, while introducing new things, striving to reflect the great achievements of our socialist motherland and the creativity of its people, and embodying its new structure as a people's capital of the socialist new age. To this end, we must first continue to repair Tiananmen Square and East and West Changanjie Road, and arrange the leading organs of the CPC Central Committee and certain important large public buildings, to form a solemn, beautiful, modern central square and main trunk road. Second, Erhuanlu Road, which surrounds the old city, should become a green and beautiful environment, with areas on both sides of the road given over to housing. Third, we must accelerate the rebuilding of old, shabby houses which are dangerously close together and which are subject to flooding in rainy weather. Fourth, from Wusidajie Road to Wenjin Road, more cultural buildings should be added which have national characteristics, so that the road will reflect the atmosphere of Beijing as an ancient cultural capital and its traditional architecture. The glass factory should be rebuilt, and the street's traditional cultural characteristics preserved and developed. Fifth, reconstruct and expand Qianmen, Wangfujing, and Xidan as a citywide commercial and service center. Sixth, preserve famous historical and cultural buildings and historical sites. Emphasizing such protection means not only protecting the units themselves, but their surroundings. The old buildings within the Huangcheng area should be designated as a specially protected zone. The area from Qianmen northwards to North Erhuanlu Road marks the main central axis of the city, and its landscape must be protected. The Temple of Heaven, the Imperial College, the Confucian Temple, the Yongheying, and other important places of historical interest, must all be surrounded by a protected zone.

Seventh, buildings throughout the old city may be mainly six, seven, or eight floors high, with some slightly higher; but in the area between the two big roads from Dongdan to Dongsu and from Xidan to Xisi, the height of buildings must be strictly controlled. Eighth, along with the protection of historical sites, the river system should be dredged and the area of park and forest land expanded. The green belt around Jishuitan, Houhai, and Shenshahai should be appropriately expanded, to form a system of rivers and green land in combination with Beihai, Zhongnanhai, Jingshan, the Forbidden City, Zhongshan Park, and the Laboring People's Cultural Palace. Bank revetments should be built on the north and south banks of the Hucheng River, trees and flowers planted, and a green belt formed.

Ninth, the traffic situation in the old city must be improved; roads must be widened and cleared, and the number of north-south and east-west arterial roads increased. All sorts of pipelines must be repaired and newly installed, so as to gradually introduce coal gas, expand the concentrated supply of heating, and improve the urban environment. Tenth, in order to correct the chaotic situation of indiscriminate pulling down and constructing of buildings, and in order to complete municipal public facilities and livelihood service facilities, the old city must be developed in a unified way, and reconstructed by streets and areas.

The planning program also stipulates that the construction of housing and livelihood services should be expanded.

The construction of a complete system of roads throughout the municipal area must be accelerated; we must gradually build 4 circular roads, 9 major radial roads, and 14 secondary radial roads. In the city area, six roads linking the east to the west, and three north-south roads, must be constructed. We must gradually build a system of fast roads composed of circular and radial roads.

We must expand Beijing's railway system, rebuilding Xizhimen Station and Yongding Station, expanding Beijing Station, and building a new West Beijing Station in the Lianhuachi area. We must greatly develop the municipal telephone system, and build a modernized postal network.

FOREIGN WORKERS IN BEIJING TO RECEIVE I.D. CARDS

OW121228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA) -- All registered foreign business representatives and their employees in Beijing will be issued identification cards by the end of next month, according to a notice released today by the municipal government. Representatives will be asked to present their cards before carrying out business activities with Chinese organisations, enterprises and other undertakings, a government spokesman said.

Unregistered representatives or those without I.D. cards will not be allowed to conduct business transactions, he added. Documents will also be issued to representatives of Hong Kong, Macao and Overseas Chinese firms.

Today's notice said the identification cards will be issued between August 15 and September 30. Cards for staff including interpreters, office workers, teachers, drivers, chefs and other service employees will be issued by the Beijing Foreign Enterprise Service Company. A government spokesman said the notice was issued in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations of the State Council and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

BEIJING ENROLLS POSTGRADUATES FOR FALL TERM

OW111257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Beijing has enrolled 3,340 graduate students for master's degrees, 112 more than originally planned, the BEIJING DAILY reports today. China's first postgraduates after the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), 10,500 in all, were enrolled in 1978. This was almost the total number trained in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution (1949-1965). The paper said the number of postgraduates enrolled following a period of employment rose to 26 percent this year, up 9.8 percent from 1982. The new postgraduates passed strict entrance examinations and, in some specialties, underwent comprehensive tests. Their college graduation papers were also reviewed.

Institutions accepting the students are now busy issuing admission notices for classes beginning on September 1. The institutions include colleges and universities, government ministries and commissions, and research institutes of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Beijing, the paper says.

BEIJING SUBURBAN WHEAT HARVEST UP 30 PERCENT

OW110946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Beijing harvested 690,000 tons of wheat this year, up 30 percent over 1982, the BEIJING DAILY reports today. It attributes the increase to intensive and scientific farming by local peasants under the household contract responsibility system and agronomists' efforts to popularize agricultural knowledge and skills.

Wheat experts ran special classes for peasants in Beijing's rural areas, inspecting fields and making suggestions on crop management, the article says. The BEIJING DAILY notes that per-hectare yields in suburban areas rose to 3.47 tons, 0.88 tons more than last year and 0.28 tons above the record set in 1978. Yields in Beijing's 14 suburban counties and districts all showed gains on last year, the paper says.

However, the paper adds, 167,000 hectares of maize, beans and other autumn crops are now threatened by successive dry spells. Local peasants are working hard to reduce the effects of the drought and attain an all-round good harvest this year, it says.

PRC ELECTRIFYING MAJOR COAL TRANSPORT RAIL LINE

OW160057 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0920 GMT 15 Aug 83

[By reporter Pan Shantang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Aug (XINHUA) -- Special column on key state construction projects: "Electrification of the Multitrack Fengshada Railway."

The project to electrify the rail section from Beijing's Fengtai County to Shanxi's Datong City -- a trunk line for transporting coal from Shanxi Province to other parts of the country -- on the multitrack Beijing-Baotou Railway is currently 60-percent complete. The 377-kilometer Fengshada rail section begins at Beijing's Fengtai railway station, passes through Shacheng and Zhangjiakou in Hebei and ends at Kouquan Railway Station in Datong City, Shanxi. When the electrification project is completed in 1984, the Fengshada trunk line's annual transport capacity will be raised to 60 million dun from the current 40 million dun.

BU HE ON SHORTAGE OF ENGINEERS IN NEI MONGGOL

OW162142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0852 GMT 11 Aug 83

[By reporters Ai Ding and Lin Wentang]

[Excerpts] Hohhot, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Nei Monggol Autonomous Region must regard the practice of solving problems associated with the shortage of engineers and technicians for the development of key projects as a major event of the regional People's Government. Bu He, chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government made this remark to XINHUA reporters after he saw a newspaper report about the weak technical forces at the Huolinhe colliery.

Bu He said: The problem exposed at the Huolinhe colliery is common in the autonomous region; it merits full attention. There are nine key state construction projects in Nei Monggol. Six of them, including the Huolinhe open-cut coal mine, the Tongliao electric power station, the Yuanbaoshan electric power station, the Pingzhuang colliery, the Yakeshi forestry area, and the laying of double track rails on the Datong-Baotou railways are already under construction on a large scale; the first-stage projects of the three large open-cut coal mines of Jungar, Yuanbaoshan, and Yiminhe have already begun.

Bu He said: The autonomous regional People's Government plans to adopt the following three measures in order to solve the problems associated with the engineer and technicians shortage:

1. Give full play to the existing technical forces in our region in support of the key construction projects. There are now 150,000 technical cadres in Nei Monggol who have studied in colleges or secondary vocational schools.
2. Strengthen the training of technicians. There are 14 institutions of higher learning in the autonomous region. The autonomous regional government will carry out rational readjustments of the departments and specialities in various colleges according to the actual needs in developing economic construction in Nei Monggol, and add specialities such as coal mining, electricity, and the study of rare earth. At the same time, it is necessary to run various technical training classes that meet the requirements for the development of major construction projects.
3. In assigning jobs to graduating college students, we should first consider what is needed to develop major construction projects. Efforts must be made to arouse the graduating students to meet the needs of the state and actively participate in various key construction projects.
4. Welcome those engineers and technicians in China's interior provinces and cities to come to Nei Monggol to help develop the state's key construction projects.

Bu He also said: It is necessary to ensure that the governments in various leagues, cities, banners, and counties where key construction projects are being developed will further develop commerce, posts and telecommunications, transportation, culture and education, and medical and public health work, and guarantee the supply of the daily necessities of the technicians, cadres, and workers in order to relieve them of their worries and help them concentrate their efforts in developing key construction projects.

DENG LIQUN VISITS NEI MONGGOL: REMARKS CITED

SK130406 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Recently, Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, after listening to a report by the Propaganda Department of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and a briefing on the situation of north China's six newspapers' coordination meeting, gave an important speech on conscientiously studying Deng Xiaoping's selected works and on press work adhering to the party spirit.

Comrade Deng Liqun pointed out: Earnestly organizing the people to study Deng Xiaoping's selected works is not only a work of prime importance in the propaganda departments in the second half of the year but is also a work of great significance for the forthcoming overall party consolidation and for carrying out work after the party consolidation. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a book carrying general outlines for national construction and for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, a theoretical basis for formulating the party's line, principles, and policies, a correct guidance for realizing all four modernization tasks, and a continuity and development of Mao Zedong Thought. In addition to deepening our understanding of the guidelines of Deng Xiaoping's selected works, we must closely integrate it with the work on all fronts, in all localities, departments, and units and of all comrades, especially responsible comrades and through study, we must sum up past experience, raise our ideological level and work efficiency, and do our future work better.

Comrade Deng Liqun said: Adhering to the party spirit is a major matter of principle for doing a better job in press work. Party papers must maintain political unity with the central authorities and must strive to publicize the party's line, principles, and policies. Only by doing so, can they represent the interests of the people and serve as the mouth pieces of the people. In order to adhere to the party spirit, we must adhere to the Marxist ideological, political, and organizational lines while doing press work and allow it to play an important part in maintaining unity in the party's ideology, politics, and organizations. The press front and the entire propaganda front must do a better job in their own fields. He hoped that the six newspapers' coordination meeting would sum up and adhere to the experience in running newspapers in line with the principle of party spirit and would set forth suggestions and criticisms.

From 5 to 10 August, Comrade Deng Liqun, accompanied by Wu En, Standing Committee member of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, visited cadres, technicians, workers, peasants, and herdsmen in Darhan Muminggan United Banner, Baotou City, and Linhe County. He spoke highly of our region's industrial, agricultural and animal husbandry production and development and of the achievements in all spheres of work since the third plenary session. He congratulated the region for its unity, consolidation, and development of the people of various nationalities and the prosperity of its socialist undertakings.

During his stay in the region, Comrade Deng Liqun also listened to briefings by responsible comrades of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, Baotou City CPC Committee, the Bayannur League CPC Committee, and relevant departments and units.

HONG KONG 'CLEARLY WORRIED' BY PRC 1997 STATEMENT

HK170112 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] The Hong Kong Government is clearly worried by the latest Chinese outburst over the future of the territory.

The Chinese Communist Party General Secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, has obviously upset the feeling of goodwill with his statement that China plans to recover sovereignty over Hong Kong on July 1, 1997, observers said yesterday. This may be stating the obvious, but what really irks is that Mr Hu chose the Japanese press as a sounding board for his views, they added.

Official Government reaction is to shrug off the latest upset and wait patiently for the official talks to resume on September 22. But behind the scenes Mr Hu's statement is being taken seriously, and some senior political observers have even accused the Chinese of mounting a "campaign of intimidation." Officials involved in the talks refused to make any public statement. And a Government spokesman would only give the following response: "The position of the Chinese and the British Governments on the question of sovereignty is well known. The only authentic information is that which emerges officially from the talks."

According to one official, there was no question of disturbing Sir Edward's holiday. Sir Edward and Lady Youde are taking a summer break at a holiday resort in Devon, in Britain's picturesque West country. But it is understood the Foreign Office in London has been briefed by the Government here and could easily reach Sir Edward with a phone call.

Ripples from Mr Hu's statement have been felt at many levels, with officials now asking who will be the next "foreign" power to learn of China's movement. Recently the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, came out of China claiming he had been made privy to their plans but refused to reveal more in case it "prejudiced further negotiations." The Government may be anxious to play down the repercussions, but many were surprised when an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council [LEGCO], Mr Allen Lee, chose yesterday to postpone a planned trip to London. Mr Lee had plans to lead the same 12-man delegation he took to Beijing in May. The aim was to discuss the future of the territory at first hand with British diplomats and Foreign Office officials. Mr Lee insisted yesterday the decision to put off the visit was in no way related to Mr Hu's statement. He argued that the timing was wrong, because the Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Luce, had now agreed to visit Hong Kong next month. "We don't want to disrupt the programme at the time of any kind of negotiation," he said. Mr Lee added that his team, which includes another Unofficial, Mrs Selina Chow, was looking at an alternative date in October.

But sources say there is now a question mark hanging over the planned visit. And another Legco Unofficial, Mr Stephen Cheong -- part of the 12-man delegation -- said yesterday: "It would be incorrect to put a definite date on the visit."

HU STATEMENT POSSIBLE ATTEMPT TO CALM FEARS

HK170144 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Aug 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Millipedes Present and Future"]

[Text] Between a swarm of millipedes descending suddenly from a tree in Wanchai and Mr Hu Yaobang's statement on the future of Hong Kong, there is a world of difference.

But what mattered most to people in the vicinity when the millipedes made their unwelcome appearance was to get out of the way quickly. Not because the insects are notorious for stings or bites but because of the human aversion for the unknown (particularly when they come equipped with as many as 60 legs). Mr Hu's threat is after all still 14 years away.

We do not doubt that if the threat of China's assertion of sovereignty without adequate safeguards for the people's freedom and liberty becomes as real as those millipedes, their reaction will be similar. It is a basic human instinct to try and avoid what they fear. And in the case of people who in many cases have made that escape once already there is no doubt that the continued repetition of the Chinese threat will cause alarm and ultimately despair.

If most people took Mr Hu's statement in their stride yesterday, that is because it was both distant and familiar. Besides, most hope that between now and then the emergence of a younger, more pragmatic leadership might see wisdom in using Hong Kong less as a political football than as a highly sensitive economic machine which when operating in its own special environment can be put to far better use for China's long-term modernization plans.

So Hong Kong will have to put up with the rhetoric of an older generation who seem more concerned with how posterity will judge them as revolutionaries than with the pressing concerns of progress and development of their country. However, this latter objective may rate a higher priority with younger leaders who have their minds on the future rather than the past.

What should our reaction be? Mr Hu might strongly deny any suggestion that he was trying to create despondency. Rather, in putting stress on the one date we all know, he may have been trying to assuage fears of any imminent moves and to create an atmosphere where pragmatism might take root. Let us then go along with that view. The millipedes of 1997 are not yet dropping out of the trees and we should not take fright at the thought that one day they might. There could well be a change for the better.

BUSINESSMAN ON PRC PLANS TO MAINTAIN PROSPERITY

HK170158 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Aug 83 Business News p 1

[By Olivia Sin]

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Ever Bright Industrial Co, Mr Wang Guangying, yesterday said he has started business negotiations for 30 huge projects running into millions of dollars.

Mr Wang, who came here to set up China's first private corporation three months ago, said maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will be beneficial to local businessmen "making a profit."

The brother-in-law of the late Chinese President, Mr Liu Shaoqui, also expressed his conviction that China will "absolutely" not change its "basic attitude" towards Hong Kong in the next few decades. He said maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong will not only contribute to the realisation of China's four modernisations but also "benefit the whole world." He made the statement after the Chinese Communist Party General Secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, declared that the Sino-British talks will be confined to ways of maintaining the territory's prosperity after July 1, 1997. "...I will stay close with those Hong Kong people who have foresight to promote Hong Kong's prosperity and stability," said Mr Wang, also the vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

"This is because China needs Hong Kong to realise its four modernisation programmes and that the economy of Southeast Asia as well as the whole world is inseparable from that of Hong Kong. "That is why maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong will benefit the whole world. It will also be beneficial to us making a profit. I therefore strongly believe that China will absolutely not change its 'basic attitude' towards Hong Kong in the next few decades."

The help maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, he said "We have endless jobs and endless business transactions to do throughout our lifetime and that of our second and third generations."

The former vice-mayor of Tianjin said he has started contacting countries which have no diplomatic relations with China to pave the way for the establishment of business links. "In some cases, we have made good progress," he said, but declined to name any of the countries.

TA KUNG PAO ON HU'S REMARKS ON REUNIFICATION

HK170611 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Aug 83 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Fourteen Years To Go; We Should Look Ahead"]

[Text] In his talk with Japanese journalists, Hu Yaobang briefed them on China's domestic policies and on its foreign policy toward the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe, and Japan. From the talk, we may acquire a deep understanding of China's internal and external policies during the century.

Beijing released Hu Yaobang's talk, starting with the issue of China's sovereignty over Hong Kong and the question of reunification with Taiwan. This shows that China attaches great importance to its reunification in these two aspects.

Deng Xiaoping said that China must accomplish three major tasks in the 1980's or even in the 1990's -- to oppose hegemonism, to step up modernization, and to strive for reunification of the motherland. Economic construction is at the core of these three tasks. Only when the domestic economy becomes better and the country becomes strong, will all problems be solved smoothly.

Economic construction is at the core of all endeavors. China will pursue this policy at present and for a considerable length of time in the future since it has drawn a conclusion from its past experiences and lessons. If the economy fails, everything will be empty bubbles. This world is very realistic, either in relations between states or in relations between people. Today, an argument had appeared abroad, alleging that the economy in the mainland is still rough. As a consequence, Taiwan is unwilling to be reunified and China's recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong will also lead to endless misgivings. They hold that only when the economy in the mainland is revived, will it be possible to solve the problem of China's reunification.

This is a realistic view. However, we, as Chinese or Chinese compatriots, must further consider China's reunification. In addition, Beijing has assured that the people's standard of living will on no account be lowered after the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong. It has also repeated again and again that there will be no change in the social system of the two places.

They will be designated as two special administrative regions and will have their own judicial, educational, cultural, and economic systems. The way of life will not be affected and people will still enjoy the freedom to come and go. A country applies two kinds of social systems. This, in fact, shows full consideration and respect for the realities in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

If the mainland had not supplied Hong Kong with abundant non-staple food, labor force, water, and raw materials, would it have been as prosperous as it is today? It is unreasonable to attribute all achievements in Hong Kong to Britain.

China has followed a realistic line ever since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Practice proves that this is a correct line. It is an indisputable fact that China's economy has become more lively. The unprecedented changes in Shanghai, Guangdong, Fujian, and other coastal areas are obvious to everybody, and even radical changes have taken place in the remote areas and provinces.

Some people refuse to see the great achievements made in the past 5 years since the third plenary session; they never take their eyes off the extreme "leftist" mistakes derived from the 10-year-long "Cultural Revolution" and the latter part of the 1950's. Consequently, they stubbornly assert that the economy in the mainland will never be revived. Such an assertion is groundless.

There are still 14 years to go from now to 1997. The present realistic line in China will not change, and China will achieve ever greater success in economic construction.

People should look ahead. If they know to look at things with an eye on the course of their development, then they will not be constrained by their past set views and will be able to free themselves from unnecessary worries.

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